The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,079 New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY. AUGUST 20, 1887.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	
				TUESDAY.
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd Aug.
—SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	30th „
*L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shailard	6th Sept.
M ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th „
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1000	L. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th „
*L BALLAARAT	4752	900	P. S. Tomlin	7th Oct.
M AUSTRALIA	3664	600	W. J. Nantes	14th „

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	19th August.
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.
VERONA	3116	600	F. Speck	16th „
ANCONA	3128	600	J. P. Hassall	30th „

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S.N. Company.
Bombay, Aug. 15, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 500, Rs. 340.
„ to Marseilles „ 520, „ 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.

Passengers for Marseilles tranship at Genoa.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.

Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.

The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons.	H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
R. RUBATTINO.	5,000	800	20th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000	800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
STURA	4,000	26th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

ANCHOR LINE.

INDIAN SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY.

LIVERPOOL AND MEDITERRANEAN.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. VICTORIA	3357	480	Capt. W. Russel.	1st Sept.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles.)

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, WITH LIBERTY TO TOUCH AT MARSEILLES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Commander.	To sail.
s.s. BRITANNIA	3069	480	Capt. F. Blight.	20th Sept.
s.s. PERSIA	3317	480	Capt. R. Hutchison	5th Oct.
s.s. ROUMANIA	3387	480	Capt. J. Harris.	20th „
s.s. ASIA	3550	480	Capt. J. Craig	5th Nov.
s.s. BELGRAVIA	5000	500	Capt. Boothby	17th „

Each Steamer carries a Surgeon and Stewardess, and has every Comfort for First-class Passengers.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, August 18, 1887. Agents.

CITY LINE STEAMER.

CITY of CANTERBURY, for LIVERPOOL. Passengers are requested to be on board in PRINCE'S DOCK by noon, on TUESDAY, 23rd instant.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security at moderate interest, repayable by convenient instalments in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.

For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Elphinstone Circle.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

PROPRIETORS,
LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY,
LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

BURGOYNE, BURBIDGES and Co., Coleman-street London.
NEWBERY and SONS, 37, Newgate-street, London.
BARCLAY and SONS, 95, Farringdon-street, London.
SANGER and SON, Oxford-street, London
And all the London Wholesale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY,
SMITH, STANISTREET and Co.; BATHGATE and Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY,
TREACHER and Co.; BOLTON and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY,
BARBIE Co.; DE BEAUX and Co.; SCOTT MASCURINE and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON,
THE RANGOON MEDICAL HALL.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE PROPRIETOR of the *Bombay Gazette* Press, having leased from the NIZAM'S STATE RAILWAY Company the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to the Company, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting notices or advertisements on the lines.

The Cantonment of SECUNDRABAD, as is well known, contains the largest military garrison in India—a garrison comprising over 5,000 British and native troops. Contiguous to it is the Cantonment of BOLARUM, garrisoned by two regiments and one battery of the Hydrabad Contingent, all officered by Europeans. South of Secunderabad, about 4 miles are the suburbs of Hydrabad, containing the Nizam's regular troops, about 5,000 in number, officered mostly by Europeans—besides a large civil population. It would manifestly be advantageous to firms to advertise at the stations on the above railway, the most important of which are SECUNDRABAD, HYDRABAD, GANGAWARUM and TANDUR.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES.

INSURANCE COMPANIES, SHIPPING COMPANIES HOTELKEEPERS, MERCHANTS, TRADERS and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the public, all alike value the privilege of *Railway Station Advertising*.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, Native Merchants, Traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcements at Railway Stations an infallible means of extending their business.

Advertisers can select the Stations at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely *moderate scale* to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at moderate charges in ENGLISH or any of the NATIVE LANGUAGES at the *Bombay Gazette* Press. Estimates on application.

RATES.

Board not exceeding 2 feet long and 2 feet broad Re. 1 per month. For every additional square foot annas 2

Thus a firm exhibiting a board, say 4 square feet, will have the advantage of having their business advertisement read by thousands of Passengers on one station platform for the trifling monthly expenditure of Re. 1. Parties advertising on six Stations or more will be allowed a discount of ten per cent.; on twelve Stations or more, twenty-five per cent.

The boards to be delivered at the *Bombay Gazette* Office whence they will be sent by the Lessee to the various stations selected by the Advertiser. In the event of the contract terminating, the boards will be brought back to Bombay at the expense and risk of the Advertiser.

Special arrangements for long periods.

For further particulars apply to the Manager of the *Gazette* Office, Rampart Row, Fort.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "ARABIA," 872 tons, on FRIDAY, 26th August 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "ARABIA, 1,080 tons, on MONDAY, 22nd August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat and Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "CANARA," 1,903 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 24th August, at 5 p.m., calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "BAGHDAD," 1,271 tons, on THURSDAY, the 8th September, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HUZARA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 31st August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, Aug. 19, 1887. Agents.

BOMBAY TO ZANZIBAR DIRECT.

H. H. the SULTAN of ZANZIBAR'S s.s. "SWORDMAN," 1,124 tons, Captain SYMONS, will sail on WEDNESDAY, the 24th inst.

For freight and passage, apply to

VISRAM EBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.

CLAN LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO GENOA DIRECT.

THE first-class steamer "CLAN OGILVIE," 2,500 tons, Captain GUARD, will sail from Bombay for Genoa direct, on or about the 20th inst. The Saloon and Cabins are all on the upper deck, and are fitted with every requisite for comfort.

For cabin plans, rates of passages, &c., apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Agents.
Forbes Streets, Bombay, August 13th, 1887.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—

	Per case of 1 doz. Qts. Rs.	Per case of 2 doz. Pts. Rs.
SPARKLING HOCK	33	36
STILL HOCKS.—		
1 Laubenheimer	14	17
2 Deidesheimer	16	19
3 Geisenheimer	17	20
4 Rudesheimer	25	28
Moselblumchen	16	..
Graacher (Mosel)	18	..
CLARETS.—		
1 St. Julien	10	...
2 Pauillac Medoc	10	...
3 St. Julien Medoc	12	...
4 St. Christoly	...	13
5 St. Estephe	14	...
6 St. Emilion	15	..
7 St. Estephe (Old)	18	...

BEER.—
Pilsener, per case of 4 doz. Quarts, Rs. 22
„ „ „ 8 doz. Pints „ 31

TERMS—NETT CASH.

Apply to

BREUL & Co.,
Bombay, 28, Meadow Street.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., ON SALE

at the Godowns of the undersigned:—

CHAMPAGNE	Per 1 doz. quarts.	Per doz. pints.
Ernest Irroy's Carte d'Or	Rs. 55 0	Rs 58 0
Charles Heidsiek's Grand Vin Premium, White Seal, Dry	„ 52 0	„ 54 0
Heidsiek's Dry Monopole	„ 58 0	„ 60 0
From MESSRS. DEUTZ AND GELDERMANN AY-EN-CHAMPAGNE.		
Goldlack, extra	Rs. 0 0	„ 47 0
STILL HOCKS. From J. M. PABSTMANN, SOHN, MAYENCE. SUPPLIERS TO H. R. H. THE PRINCE OF WALES		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 15 0	Rs. 18 0
Deidesheimer	„ 16 0	„ 19 0
Geisenheimer	„ 17 0	„ ..
Leibfrauenmilch	„ 21 0	„ 24 0
Steinwein	„ 21 0	„ ..
Hochheimer Berg	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Rudesheimer	„ 25 0	„ 28 0
Marcobrunner	„ 28 0	„ 31 0
FRENCH WHITE WINES. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauterne	Rs. 20 0	...
PORT WINES. From J. W. BURMESTER, OPORTO.		
Good Old Red Port	Rs. 19 0	...
Fine „	„ 22 0	...
Very fine „	„ 27 0	...
Most particular Preserved Old Red Port.	„ 38 0	—
CLARETS. From MESSRS. H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Franda	Rs. 13 0	Rs. 15 0
St. Julien Medoc	„ 14 0	—
Les Canons	„ 16 0	18 0
Chateau Grand Lebrun	„ 18 0	—
Chateau Leoville	„ 19 0	—
Chateau Le Roc St. Estephe	„ 21 0	...
Chateau Lafitte	„ 23 0	...
Chateau Mauvesin	„ 27 0	...
From MUNZER & FILS.		
Haut Canon	Rs. 15 0	..
Margaux Medoc	„ 17 0	..
Chateau Larose	„ 28 0	..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 2 0
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	...
From J. ROEMER & SOHN, WIEN.		
Hungarian Claret	Rs. 17 0	..
Chateau Roemer	„ 16 0	...
From FRANZ SCARVASY.		
Carlowitzer	Rs. 12 0	„ 14 0
From BRANDENBURG FRERES, BORDEAUX.		
St. Julien, Star Label	Rs. 12 0	Rs. 11 0
„ Red Bar	„ 12 0	„ 11 0
Chateau Larose	„ 20 0	„ 22 0
BRANDY.		
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * Brandy	Rs. 21 0	
Cognac, Fine Champagne Red Bars { Munzer-fils. }	„ 25 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Gold capsules	„ 27 0	
Cognac, Gold labels, Blue capsules	„ 30 0	
Vieux Cognac fine Champagne	„ 35 0	
Charles Lervoire very old Brandy***	„ 37 0	
BURGUNDY. From A. DUPILLE, MACAU MEDOC.		
Volnay	Rs. 21 0	
hambertin	„ 28 0	
WHISKY.		
Thistle Blend Whisky ***	Rs. 25 0	
„ „ *	„ 23 0	
Ben Cruachan's Blend *	„ 21 0	

BEER.	Per doz. qts	Per doz. pts.
Bavarian Export Beer	Rs. 6 0	Rs. 3 8
Romford Light Bitter Beer in Champagne bottles	„ 5 4	.. ...
Antone Dreher's Vienna Beer	„ 6 0	.. 4 0
Marburg's Pilsener Beer	„ 5 4	.. 3 4
Grimm's „ „	„ 5 0	..
ITALIAN WINES.		
Vino Barola	Rs. 16 0	..
Vino Barbera	„ 15 0	..
Vino Grignolino	„ 15 0	..
SUNDRIES.		
Italian Vermouth (Torino)	Rs. 16 0	..
„ Finest	„ 18 0	..
Vin Marasque a case of 24 Bottles	„ 40 0	..
Finest Kummel	„ 30 0	...
Gin—Boord and Son's Old Tom	„ 15 0	...
Chartreuse, Yellow	„ 63 0	..
Swiss Cheese in tins from lbs 19 to 25	Rs. 0 11	per lb.
Best Swiss Honey in tins of 2 lbs.	„ 2 4	per tin.

PRESERVED MEATS, SAUSAGES, VEGETABLES, &c.

		Rs.
Danish Butter, finest	per 1 lb. tin	1 4
Italian Butter, finest, extra quality	½ lb. tin at	0 9
	1 do.	1 0
	2 do.	1 12

FROM BUSH, BARNEWITZ & Co., WOLFENBUTTEL.	Per Large Tin	Per Small Tin
Asparagus	Rs. 2 4	R. 1 8
Asparagus, middle size	„ 2 0	.. ...
Celery	„ ...	.. 0 0
French Beans	„ ...	.. 0 10
Young Cut Beans	„ —	.. 0 10
Young Peas I.	„ ..	.. 0 12
„ „ II.	„ ..	.. 0 10
Peas for Soup	„ —	.. 0
Young Carrots	„ ..	.. 0 10
Spinage in Water	„ ..	.. 0 10
Small Sausages	„ —	.. 1 8
Smoked Sausages	„ ..	.. 1 8

TERMS—

Net cash, no discount.

No order for less than one original package of Wines, Beer, &c. (Provisions excepted) will be executed.

Outstation orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.

Interest charged at the rate of Nine per cent. per annum on all accounts, after three months.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row
Bombay, June 9, 1887.

ESTATE OF THE LATE HENRY WILLIAM EVANS, DECEASED.

ALL PERSONS having Claims against or being indebted to the above Estate are requested to send in their Claims or pay the amounts owing by them, as the case may be, to us as attorneys to Mr. A. V. Frere, the administrator in Bombay to the above Estate, at our Office, No. 79, Meadow Street, Bombay, within one month from this date, after which the assets belonging to the Estate will be distributed, having regard only to the Claims of which notice has been received.—Dated this 12th day of August 1887.

LITTLE, SMITH, FRERE AND NICHOLSON,
Attorneys to the Administrator.

NOTICES.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.,

BOMBAY, SECUNDERABAD, CALCUTTA.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

Our own make. (Specially recommended.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 25	Rs. 40
Hunting	„ 28	„ 45
Cut-hunting	„ 30	„ 50

FAVRE LEUBA & Co.

CAMPAIGN KEYLESS WATCHES.

By John Barrel. (A good reliable watch.)

	Metal.	Silver.
Open-face	Rs. 18	Rs. 28
Hunting	„ 19	„ 29
Cut-hunting	„ 20	„ 30

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

GENT'S GOLD KEYLESS WATCHES.

We sell now a thoroughly good and reliable Keyless Lever Watch, in 18 carat Gold case, at the undermentioned exceedingly low rates:—

Open-face,	18 carat	Rs. 100
Hunting	„	„ 110
Cut-hunting	„	„ 115

(TWO YEARS' GUARANTEE.)

FAVRE LEUBA CO.

SCARF PINS.

Just received the following fashionable Scarf Pins of 18 carat Gold, in case.

Lotus	Rs. 15
Acorn	„ 12
Shamrock	„ 11
Thistle	„ 14

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

CHRISTENING PRESENTS.

Sets of Knife, Fork and Spoon of Hall-marked Sterling Silver in elegant Leather cases.

From Rs. 25 to 45.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

NOVELTIES IN PLATEDWARE.

Hundreds of neat and useful articles suitable as presents on any occasion now on view.

This is our first consignment of Platedware, therefore all New and Fresh.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.

THE TRAVELLER'S CUP.

Plated Cups, folding in 3 pieces, guaranteed impermeable, in 3 sizes

Rs. 3, Rs. 4, Rs. 5.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

LUND & BLOCKLEY,

CLOCK AND WATCH MANUFACTURERS
BY SPECIAL WARRANT
TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN VICTORIA OF ENGLAND
AND
EMPRESS OF INDIA.

CLOCKS	from	Rs. 10 to 10,000
WATCHES	„	Rs. 10 to 10,000
JEWELLERY (Gold London made)	various articles from	Rs. 10 to 10,000
ELECTRO-PLATE (Best Sheffield)	various articles from	Rs. 5 to 1,000
TABLE CUTLERY, &c. &c.		

ALL MARKED AT
LONDON CASH PRICES.

TERMS 10 PER CENT DISCOUNT FOR READY MONEY.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

LUND AND BLOCKLEY,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS TO HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN-EMPRESS,
THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA, THE INDIAN STATE RAILWAYS, &c. &c.,
AND MAKERS OF THE BOMBAY UNIVERSITY TOWER CLOCK AND CHIMES.

MANUFACTORY	INDIAN BRANCHES,	AND AT
Little Pulteney Street, LONDON.	FORT, BOMBAY. AND EAST STREET POONA.	44 Pall Mall LONDON.

BERENAG TEA CO.

Trade Mark. B. T. Co. K.	Quality.	To any address in India by Parcel Post paid For a 5 lb. tin. Rs. a. p.	To any Railway Station in India Rail paid, For a 25 lb. box Rs. a. p.
POST & MO OFFICE.	1 Choice Orange Pekoe.	9 0 0	31 0 0
BERENAG, KUMAON.	2 Orange Pekoe	7 0 0	27 0 0
TELEGRAPH OFFICE, ALMORA, KUMAON.	3 N.W.P. Government House Mixture.	6 8 0	25 0 0
TERMS:	4 Proprietor's Own Choice	6 8 0	25 0 0
CASH WITH ORDER.	5 Manager's Blend	5 13 0	21 0 0
ADDRESS: THE PROPRIETOR,	6 Favorite Blend	5 8 0	20 0 0
BERENAG TEA Co.,	7 Pekoe Souchong	4 8 0	17 0 0
BERENAG P O, KUMAON.	8 Broken Tea or Tea Dust	4 0 0	05 1 0

Tea sent to any Address in Europe, all charges paid on favourable terms.

JAMES GEO. BELLAIRS,
Proprietor.

INDESPENSABLE TO TRAVELLERS IN INDIA

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time and fare tables of the Railway Companies, steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill-sanitaria, &c. With a new Coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Postage Free published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

THE POONA SEASON.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Limited, respectfully invite the attention of Visitors and Residents to their unrivalled stock, specially imported to meet the requirements of the Poona Season. Each Department of the Company's extensive business is now replete with Goods of the choicest quality.

TREACHER & Co.'s extensive business, very far exceeding that of any other House in Western India, enables them to purchase in the best markets at the lowest possible rates, thus placing the Company in a position to supply Goods on specially advantageous terms.

LIST OF DEPARTMENTS.

WINES AND SPIRITS.
PROVISIONS AND OILMEN'S STORES.
GLASS AND CROCKERY.
HARDWARE AND HOUSEHOLD SUNDRIES.
GYMKHANA AND SPORTING KIT.
HOSIERY, HATS, AND GLOVES.
SADDLERY.
GOLD AND SILVER JEWELLERY, ELECTRO-PLATE AND FANCY GOODS.
STATIONERY AND ARTISTS' MATERIALS.
DRAWING AND SURVEYING INSTRUMENTS, PHOTOGRAPHIC AND SCIENTIFIC APPARATUS.
PHARMACY AND DISPENSING SURGICAL INSTRUMENTS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS ON APPLICATION.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
PURVEYORS, ETC., BY APPOINTMENT, TO HIS EXCELLENCY LORD REAY, GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

BARTON AND COMPANY,

IN LIQUIDATION.

THE CLEARANCE SALE
WILL BE POSTPONED
UNTIL MONDAY, 22ND INSTANT.

When ALL GOODS will be marked in plain figures at the

LOWEST CASH PRICES.

DON'T FORGET, MONDAY, 22ND.

NEAR KEMP & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

GEO. YOUNGER & SON,

Brewers, ALLOA, N B.

WM. McEWAN,

Brewers, EDINBURGH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., HAVE been appointed Sole Agents in Bombay for the sale of the celebrated India Pale Ales, and Stout of these eminent Brewers.

Messes, Canteens, Clubs, Stores, &c., can secure exceptionally favourable rates, for quantities, or regular periodical orders.

Contracts can be made for Six or Twelve Months.

DISPENSING

AT ARMY AND NAVY and CIVIL SERVICE STORES' RATES, under the direction of a WEST END CHEMIST.

WE draw your special attention to our Dispensing Department, under the personal supervision of a thoroughly qualified English Chemist of many years' experience in the best London and Provincial Houses, and guarantee Accuracy, Purity and Despatch in Medicine.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
OPERATIVE AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

FINE OLD SCOTCH WHISKY.

THOMSON and TAYLOR'S blend of FINE OLD CAMPBELTON AND ISLAY rank amongst the finest of Whiskies imported into this country. It is a rich, mellow and soft Spirit, genuine and wholesome. A trial is solicited from all who appreciate

A REALLY GOOD SOUND WHISKY PEG.

Shipments arrive regularly direct from Scotland, so that Clubs and Messes can be promptly supplied. Price per dozen, Rs. 24; per bottle, Rs. 2, cash.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY,
T. R. HS. THE DUKE & DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT
AND
H. H. THE NIZAM OF HYDERABAD.

P. VUCCINO & CO.,

PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE

OPEN DAILY FROM 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.

Portraits of all sizes and descriptions executed in Oils and Water Colours by Competent Artists.

58, Meadows Street,
BOMBAY.

Regent House,
SIMLA.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap......3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto ......5 in. „ 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES 8 DAYS IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

BOMBAY,
43, Esplanade Road,
Opposite the Clock Tower.

POONA,
No. 1, East Street,
Opposite Napier Hotel.

SEASON 188 SHIRTS! FOR EVERY OCCASION.

HOAR & CO.'S COMFORT WITH PRECISION. SHIRTS!!

	Rs.
PLAIN WHITE, Military Fronts, for wear with Uniform	6 for 23
BEST WHITE, Fine Linen Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 28
BEST WHITE, with Collars attached, Fine Linen Fronts, &c.	6 for 32
SUPERFINE WHITE, Fine Linen Collars, Fronts and Cuffs	6 for 36
FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRIC, a large choice of the latest designs	6 for 30
OXFORD CLOTH, the original soft make, in all the new designs	6 for 36

	Rs.
TROPICAL FLANNEL, a new shrinkless material, cool and comfortable	each 8 3 for 23
BEST WOVE FLANNEL, all the new Colours (thoroughly shrunk)	each 9 3 for 25
SILK and WOOL, cool and comfortable, always retaining its softness	each 9-8 3 for 28
CRICKETING or BOATING, Fine Saxony Flannel with Collar & Pocket	each 9 3 for 25
TWILL GAUZE LLAMA, Cream, White, and Fancy Stripes, Soft and Elastic	each 9 3 for 25
SPUN SILK, Soft Twilled Cream, Fancy Checks or Stripes, very comfortable	each 12-8 3 for 35

CASH (or V. P. P.) DISCOUNT—Two Annas in the Rupee = 12½ per cent.

HOAR & CO., {SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, &c.,} BOMBAY.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL,

FORT, BOMBAY.

From SIR WM. DAVIES.

Col. Sir Wm. and Lady Davies stayed two days in the Great Western Hotel and were very comfortable.

I was most comfortable while staying for 10 days at the Great Western Hotel. Servants very attentive.

F. A. DAVY, M.D.,
I. N. Medical Staff.

MRS. LAKE,

DRESSES.	DRESSES.
SATEEN AND ZEPHYR DRESSES. Rs. 25, 30, 35 and upwards.	CASHMIRE AND NUNS VEILING. Rs. 40, 45, 50 and [illegible]
INDIAN AND LACE MUSLINS. Rs. 40, 50, 60 and upwards.	SILKS AND SATIN DRESSES. Rs. 70, 80, 100 [illegible]
FLANNEL DRESSING GOWNS. Rs. 25, 28, 30 and upwards.	TULLE BALL DRESSES. Rs. 55, 65, 80 [illegible]

LADIES' PARIS HATS AND BONNETS, Rs. 15, 18, 20 AND UPWARDS.
CHILDREN'S TRIMMED HATS, Rs. 10, 12, 15 AND UPWARDS.
SAILOR HATS, Rs. 4, Rs. 6.
INFANTS' HOODS, Rs. 8, 10.
BLACK CREME AND WHITE PIECE LACE AND LACE FLOUNCING,
JET AND PEARL EMBROIDERED TABLIERS AND LACE,
OSTRICH FEATHERS, TIPS AND AIGRETTES,
FRENCH FLOWERS.

MRS. LAKE, MAISON DE MODES,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.,
Can supply any requisite,
and will be glad to give
any information wanted.

SEASON 1887-1888.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS
OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs

Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for Monsoon Wear

Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.

We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., LD.,
SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,
BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

WHISKY—SCOTCH & IRISH.

	Per dozen.
CARLTON, 11 years old, Really the finest imported	Rs. 41 0
Do. 5 years old, grand Whisky	„ 37 0
GRAND OLD HIGHLAND	„ 37 0
NAPIER JOHNSTONE'S, in square bottles	„ 28 8
"SPECIAL RESERVE" Glenlivet	„ 26 8
FINEST HIGHLAND MALT, Patented bottles	„ 26 0
OLD VATTED GLENLIVET	„ 24 4
DUBLIN WHISKY DISTILLERY CO., three Shamrocks	„ 29 8
Do. do. one Shamrock	„ 27 4
FINE OLD, our own blend	„ 26 0

THE ABOVE PRICES ARE SUBJECT TO DISCOUNT FOR CASH.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
BOMBAY.

FRED. AHRLE & CO.,

Rampart Row, PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS. Above Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.,

BY APPOINTMENT AND UNDER THE PATRONAGE OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.
HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.
HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS PRINCE LEOPOLD OF PRUSSIA.

STUDIO decidedly the coolest one in the Presidency. Open daily from 10 a.m. to 4 p.m. for Portraiture.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on MONDAY, the 22nd inst., on account of the GANESH CHATURTHI Holiday.

MADRAS RACES—1888.

OWNERS are reminded that the SECOND ENTRANCES CLOSE on 1st September. For revised Prospectus see *Pioneer* of 20th August.

W. T. HAMILTON HOLMES,
Secy. Races.

WATCHES,
GOLD AND SILVER,
BY
JOHN JONES, OF 338, STRAND, LONDON.
SOLE AGENT:
EDULJEE PESTONJEE,
37, PARSEE BAZAAR STREET, BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND, at the rate of Rupees Fifteen per Share, for the Half-year ending 30th June last, is sanctioned, PAYABLE on and after FRIDAY, the 26th instant, to Shareholders whose names appear on the Register of the Company on the 19th August 1887, on production of Share Certificates. Shareholders residing in Dharwar, Belgaum, and Kaladgi Districts will obtain DIVIDEND WARRANTS at Hubli, on and after the 22nd September 1887, on production of the Share Certificates to the Manager there.

P. CHRYSTAL & Co.,
Secretaries and Managers.

Bombay, 19th August 1887.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to Act XXVIII. of 1866 of the Legislative Council of India, entitled "The Trustees and Mortgagees Powers Act 1866," Notice is hereby given that all persons being creditors of or otherwise having any claims upon or against the Estate of PEROSHAW RATANJEE CAMA, late of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, deceased, who died on board the steamship "Anadyr" on his way from Marseilles to Aden on or about the 25th day of August 1886, and Probate of whose Will having effect throughout the Bombay Presidency was granted on the 17th day of August 1887 by the High Court of Judicature at Bombay to KHURSHEDJEE RUSTOMJEE CAMA, one of the Executors named in the said Will, are required to send to the undersigned Solicitors for the said Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cama, on his behalf, at their Office in Hummum Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in writing, their names and addresses and the particulars of their claims upon or against the Estate of the said deceased, so as to reach the said Office on or before the 10th day of September 1887; as after that date the said Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cama, as such Executor, will proceed to administer the said assets, having regard only to the claims of which the said Executor shall then have notice as aforesaid; and no claims sent in subsequently will be recognised.

All persons indebted to the said Estate are required to pay the amounts due from them respectively to the said Khurshedjee Rustomjee Cama as such Executor forthwith.—Dated this 20th day of August 1887.

WADIA & GHANDY,
Executor's Solicitors.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, (Limited.)

CAPITAL Rs. 15,00,000.

INSURANCE against FIRE effected in any part of India on the most favourable terms. Special advantages offered to Insurers in the Island of Bombay. Up-country agents wanted.

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Managers, Bombay.

MERRYWEATHER & SONS.

FIRE ENGINES, Fire Escapes, Hoses, and appliances of all kinds for extinguishing Fires. Apply to

C. H. B. FORBES & CO.,
Agents, Bombay.

GERMAN LLOYD
MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.
CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories, Colinderies, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 17 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 17 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

F. FISCHER & Co.

INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.
(GRAMME, BRUSH, EDISON DYNAMOS, AND OTHER DYNAMOS FOR ARC AND INCANDESCENT LAMPS).

THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe. OUR PRICES OF ALL MATERIEL DEFY COMPETITION.

F. FISCHER AND CO.,
Agents for India.

TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE
(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations. As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents.

GAS MACHINES.
For 150 to 250 lights.

Unprecedentedly Cheap. An opportunity for Rajahs, Municipalities, &c.

F. FISCHER & Co.

CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT — PORCELAINES DE SARREGUEMINES.

WE invite inspection of the Depôt of these Companies. Manufactures Crystal Chandeliers, Glass and China Ornamental and Tableware, Real and Zinc Artistic Bronzes, Mirrors, &c. A Magnificent display. Dealers supplied at Fabrik Prices free of Commission.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Agents for India.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS, case of 4 dozens	………	Rs. 4-8	per doz.
PINTS do. 8 do.	………	" 2-12	"

F. FISCHER & CO.

PRINTING INK.

THE Best and Cheapest in the Market, suitable for fine and rough work. Barrels of 50 lbs. Rs. 15.

F. FISCHER & Co.,
Agents for India.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 30. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

POLICIES ARE ISSUED
AND
CLAIMS ARE PAID
AT THE
INDIAN BRANCHES
OF THE
STANDARD LIFE OFFICE,
And every facility is afforded for the Despatch of Business.

GEO. OLIVER,
Acting Secretary,
Standard Life Office Bombay.

AUTHORISED
BUGGY, SHIGRAM AND VICTORIA FARES,
With an alphabetical index of Buildings and Places mentioned in the Fare list,
with number of Stand, &c.
Complete and easy reference
Size 3 inches by 4½ inches.
Can be easily carried in the waistcoat pocket.
Cloth Limp Cover.

Price, Annas 4.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Press.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 5, APOLLO STREET.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at No. 5, Apollo Street, Fort, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plate-ware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels carpets, first-rate oleographs in gilt frame, &c., the property of a gentleman.
The property is now on view.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th inst., at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at 36, Staff Quarters, G. I. P. R., Parel, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood, plain and carved F. P. household furniture, plated-ware, glass and crockery-ware, first-rate pictures, oleographs, rich table ornaments, handsome China and Japanese vases, &c., &c., the property of J. G. BOORMAN.
The property is now on view.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 high caste flea-bitten grey Arab horse, 8 years old, goes well in harness and saddle.
1 strong second-hand mail phaeton, in very good order.
1 second-hand glass-fronted miniature brougham in good order.
1 draft horse.
1 bay Australian horse quiet to ride and drive.
1 pianquin office shigram.

TO-MORROW, SUNDAY, the 21st inst., at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, Bandora, opposite H. H. Aga Khan's bungalow, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, plated-ware, crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany cottage piano, handsome Hink's patent duplex hanging and table kerosine lamps, rich Brussels carpets, first rate oleographs in gilt frame, &c., the property of G. H. FERNS, Esq.
The property is now on view.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BOOKS.

Under instructions from the liquidators, the Book-selling and General Agency Company, Limited, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, and the following days at 1 p.m. each day, sell by Public Auction at No. 22, Pydhowni Road, opposite the Pydhowni Police Station, the whole of the stock-in-trade, together with shop furniture consisting of legal, medical, classical, engineering, scientific and historical books, novels by eminent authors and many others too numerous to describe, also show cases, cupboards, tables, &c.
Catalogues are published and the books are on view.

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by public auction, at Meadow Street, on the 1st floor of the old *Bombay Gazette* office, the valuable and handsome blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, first rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, &c., &c., the property of S. A. SAUL Esq.
The above will be on view 4 days before the sale.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable landed property at Clare Road, Byculla, nearly opposite the G. I. P. Railway Byculla Station.

On WEDNESDAY, the 7th September next, at 4 p.m., Messrs BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises on account of the concerned, the following very valuable landed property.

All that messuage, bungalow, or dwelling house, called or known by the name of "Huntley Lodge" situated in Clare Road, Byculla, in the registration sub-district of Mandvi, in the Island of Bombay, assessed by the Collector of Foras Land Assessment under Nos. 1, and 2, and by the Collector of House Assessment under No. 13, and bounded on the east by the Fitzgerald Hotel, on the west by the property named "Kay's Hall," and towards the north by the proposed New Cross Road, and towards from Frere to Ripon Road, and towards the south by the Public Road or Clare Road, and which said premises are now in the occupation of "Masonic Lodges."

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, Aug. 20, 1887.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
7, MARINE-STREET.

SALE OF 1ST AND 2ND CLASS TEAK SQUARES.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder, by order of Rai Bahadoor Bhagvandas Bagla,
200 tons teak squares ex s.s. Nudia
In lots to suit purchasers.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 20th instant, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Apollo Street, Fort, opposite the old Secretariat, the valuable and handsome French-polished blackwood household furniture, plated, glass and crockeryware, handsome table ornaments and flower vases, table and hanging lamps, Brussels carpets, &c., the same comprises glassware, dinner and dessert services, plated, and cruet pickle stands, spoons and forks, dining, dressing, writing, pier and washhand tables, conversation couches, drawing room, easy, low, arm and without arm chairs, sideboard whatnots, almira with mirror doors, wardrobe, clothes press, chest of drawers, cots, standing glass, &c.
The above is now on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 22nd August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms:—

5 cases longcloth.
5 " chintz.
2 " scarves.
2 " mulls.
7 bales shirtings.
3 cases sarees.
6 rolledgold keyless hunting watches, new.

Household furniture consisting of chest of drawer, teapoys, tables, ottoman, clothpress, &c.

By order of Virchand Rowje and on account and risk of Pattan Alibux Ahmedgool.—
1 case coloured lappet 570 pieces.
On account of the concerned.—
1 bale 200 gross superior machine and hand cut pint corks.
1 bag 150 " " "
8 " each 125 " " "quart"
9 barrels cement each 220 lbs.
6 " " " 400 "

AT 2 P.M.

1 handsome light brougham.
1 strongbuilt office shigram.
1 light open carriage.
Any other carriages and horses which may be offered.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.

On TUESDAY, the 23rd instant, at 4 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Mazagon Darookhana, by order of Mr. Jainarayen Sitaram.
100 tons 1st and 2nd class teak scantlings, ex s. s. Culna, Chilka and Byculla.
In lots to suit purchasers.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th August, at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Church Gate street, opposite Messrs. Morton Majoo and Co., on account of the concerned, handsome table and hanging lamps, wall mirrors, pier glasses, majolica flower vases, tea sets, wall brackets in velvet frames, glassware, dinner sets, filters, breakfast services, perambulators, and variety of sample goods.
The above will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, by order of the mortgagee, on account and at the risk of Mr. P. D. Framjee, the undermentioned valuable machinery.

At the Machinery Depot, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, Byculla, bullock gears and corn separating machines, 12 and 20 ton screwjacks, centrifugal pumps, safety valves, patent couplings, patent blower, patent C engine, cast iron fan (blast) lift force pump, beam splitting machine, set of bilge pump, special pulsometer, hydraulic and pumps, duplex punch, steam valves, planing machine, turning lathe, hydraulic cramp and dog, hydraulic sealing lift, stocks, taps and dice, patent alarum for boilers, ropes, blocks, &c.

At the Carnac Bunder Depot;—Crab winches, centrifugal portable pumps, lead melting pan, wrought iron drum and 10 ton travelling crane.
The machinery will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

SALE OF UNSERVICEABLE COMMISSARIAT STORES.

Under instructions from the Executive Commissariat Officer, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Town Barraks, on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, at 1 p.m.—
A quantity of Commissariat stores as native provisions, dead stock, and Blankets, &c.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY.

On THURSDAY, the 25th instant at 4 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises all that piece of Government ground, with a two storied dwelling house standing thereon, situate in Doongry Street, assessed under Nos. 344,345 and 348, and land revenue old Nos. 812 and New No. 6,548, bounded on the north by the house of Bawa Ranagur Coovagur, on the south by the house of Valjee Vuddhman on the west by the Sweeper's passage, and on the east by public road.

SALE OF GOLD JEWELLERY AND SILVERWARE.

Under instructions from the executors of the late Mrs. Susannah Hemson, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at their rooms on MONDAY, the 29th inst. at 3 p.m. gold jewellery and silver ware consisting of open faced watch with chains, rings, studs, bracelets breast pins, seal masonic jewel, earrings, brooches, locket, hair pins, scarf rings, &c, silver teapot with stand, mug, card case, &c.
The above will be on view from Monday the 22nd inst.

SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT CHINCH BUNDER, 4TH ROW.

Under instructions from the Administrator General, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on TUESDAY, the 30th instant, at 4 p.m. the undermentioned property belonging to the estate of the late JOHANA DE SILVA.

All that piece or parcel of Fazendaree ground with the messuage, tenement or dwelling house standing thereon, situate on the north side of Chinch Bunder, 4th row, in the subdistrict of Mandvi, and Assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under No 7, and bounded on the east by the public passage, on the west by the house of Kasee Bhopee, on the north by the public passage, and on the south by the sweeper's passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, August 20, 1887.

SARSAPARILLA.
Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of
RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system becomes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*:—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S
BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co., BOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIPS AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

THE WATERBURY
JUBILEE WORD COMPETITION.
PRIZES AMOUNTING TO
Rs. 1,000
WILL BE DISTRIBUTED
ON FEBRUARY 1st, 1888,
TO THOSE HOLDERS OF
WATERBURY WATCHES
PURCHASED AFTER 1st AUGUST AND BEFORE DECEMBER 31st, 1887

Who find the greatest number of words which may be formed out of the letters contained in "WONDERFUL WATERBURY."

Only words in the English language will be admitted, and must be contained in Webster's Condensed Dictionary, 1886 edition. The dictionary may be obtained, post free, from THACKER and Co., Ld., BOMBAY, price Rs. 2-12-0.

Conditions of competition may be had at the office of the Company. Coupon entitling holder to compete will be sent with each Watch—

1st Prize	…	…	Rs. 500
2nd "	…	…	" 200
3rd "	…	…	" 100
20 Prizes	…	…	" 10 each.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

A WORD TO THE WISE.

Do not be deceived by glowing advertisements into purchasing worthless handmade Swiss Watches under fancy names, when you can buy a 'WATERBURY'

Made by Machinery,
Uniform in Quality.
Simple in Construction,
Repaired for a Rupee or less.

AMERICA *VERSUS* SWITZERLAND,
Machinery beats cheap labour.

THE WATERBURY still increases in popularity, notwithstanding the puffing advertisements and impudent assertions of disappointed watch jobbers who make a living out of exorbitant charges for repairs.

If you must have a cheap Swiss Watch, the Agent of the Company will procure any make of Watches sold in the Indian market for 25 per cent. less than the advertised price, and deliver in good going order; he will give no guarantee, nor undertake repairs at any price.

THE WATERBURY

Rs. 8-8. Rs. 8-8.

The testimony as to the value of the Waterbury is overwhelming, and admits of no dispute.

TESTIMONIALS BY TENS OF THOUSANDS.

The proof of the pudding is in the eating.
The proof of the watch is in the going.

THE "WATERBURY"
JUBILEE PUZZLE
will shortly be distributed all over India.
LOOK OUT FOR IT.

140,000 sold in London in three days, for one penny each.

The Waterbury may be obtained of dealers throughout the country from
SOUNDY & CO., Limited, Bombay.
PRICE RS. 8-8.

Office of the Company for India:
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

Chains in all patterns for the Waterbury, from One Rupee Four Annas to Four Rupees.

Warranted equal in appearance to Gold and Silver, and will stand acids.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Duborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

GENUINE JOB CIGARETTE PAPER of JEAN BARDOU. To check the increasing sale of fraudulent imitations of JOB'S Cigarette Paper so highly appreciated by smokers, and to enable retail dealers to purchase the genuine article at wholesale prices, I have instituted a Depot of my Cigarette Papers at Messrs. S. NARAEN & Co., at Bombay.

JEAN BARDOU,
Original Manufacturer of JOB.

Sole Agent for India—L. H. RICHY, 66, Rue Lafayette, PARIS.

GEYER & CO., Limited.

NOTICE.

AT a MEETING of the DIRECTORS of the above Company, held on FRIDAY, the 12th August, it was decided to make a further Call of Rs. 15 per Share payable into the AGRA BANK, LD., on or before the 31st instant, after which date interest at the rate of 9 per cent. will be charged.

H. A. GEYER,
Managing Director.

Bombay, 16th August.

EVERY MAN Interested in the subject of nervous and physical debility should write at once for a valuable pamphlet explaining how the most obscure, nervous and organic derangements may be successfully treated without stomach medication. The only method which is easy and pleasant, and will effect a perfect and permanent cure. This pamphlet, of great interest to all men, will be sent, in plain envelope, free. The Marston Remedy Co., 249½, High Holborn, London, W.C.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS CO., Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND of Rs. 30 per Share for the year ending 30th June 1887, will be payable on and after MONDAY the 8th instant, to the Shareholders in the Company whose names appear on the Register on the 1st instant.

Shareholders are requested to produce their Certificates when applying for their Dividends.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

Bombay, 1st August 1887.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.

SCRAP TIMBER.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, up to 1 p.m., (Gunfire), on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, TENDERS for the PURCHASE of SCRAP TIMBER now stocked in the G. I. P. Railway Company's Workshops at Parel.

The Timber may be seen on application, and forms of Tender, upon which only offers will be received, may be obtained from the Undersigned.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 250, and this amount will in the event of the Tender being accepted be retained as security for the fulfilment of the contract.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.

Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 12th August, 1887.

THE RUKHMABAI DEFENCE COMMITTEE.

HAVING for its objects—(*a*) the protection of Rukhmabai against the injustice and hardship which would be involved in her being imprisoned in execution of a decree pronounced by the High Court of Bombay in a suit brought against her by her husband for the restitution of conjugal rights, the case being one in which those "rights" as a matter of fact have never yet been exercised.

And (*b*) The removal of the anomaly involved in punishing disobedience to a decree based on Hindoo Matrimonial law by the penalty of imprisonment,—it being a penalty which is entirely unknown to that law and is created by a British rule of Civil Procedure.

Subscriptions are urgently solicited for the objects set forth above and may be sent to the Undersigned or direct to the Bank of Bombay to the credit of the Rukhmabai Defence Fund.

JOHN FLEMING,
M. M. BHOWNAGGREE,
Hon. Secretaries.

3, ChurchGate Street, Fort.

THE PRINCE OF WALES PRESS COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE is hereby given that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, will be held at the Office of Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes & Co., Rampart Row, in the Fort of Bombay, at the registered office of the Company, on SATURDAY, the Twentieth day of August, 1887, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of confirming the following resolutions passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting held on the First day of August 1887.

(1)—"That the Company be wound up voluntarily under the provisions of the Indian Companies Act 1882."

(2)—"That Messrs. James Thorburn and Nowrojee Jehangir Gamadia be and they are hereby appointed Liquidators for the purposes of such winding up, and that their remuneration be the sum of Rs. 50 each.

(3)—"That the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to consent to the registration of a new Company, to be named 'The New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited,' with a Memorandum and Articles of Association, which, as well as the Form of an Agreement to be entered into between this Company, and its Liquidators of the first part, the several persons in the said Agreement referred to of the second part, and the said intended new Company of the third part, and referred to in such Memorandum of Association, have already been prepared with the privity of the Directors of this Company."

"That the said form of Agreement submitted to this meeting and expressed to be made between this Company and its Liquidators of the first part, the several persons in the said agreement referred to of the second part, and the New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, of the third part, be and the same is hereby approved, and that the said Liquidators be and they are hereby authorized to enter into an agreement with such new Company when incorporated, in terms of the said form of Agreement and to carry the same into effect."

"That the said Liquidators be and are hereby accordingly authorized and directed, pursuant to Section 204 of the Indian Companies Act 1882, to transfer and assign the business, property, good-will, cash and assets of this Company to the said New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, intended to be formed as aforesaid, so soon as the same shall be formed, in consideration of the said Liquidators receiving such shares of Rupees 500 each, fully paid up in the said New Prince of Wales Press Company, Limited, and subject to the provisions and terms as mentioned in the said Form of Agreement."

"That in case of the absence at any time from Bombay or death of any one of the said Liquidators, all the powers exercisable by the said Liquidators jointly, shall and may be exercised by the Liquidator for the time being present in Bombay or surviving."—Dated the 23rd day of July 1887.

By order of the Board of Directors,
SIR CHARLES FORBES & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.

HISTORY
OF
THE PARSIS
INCLUDING
THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,
BY
DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.
With coloured and other illustrations.
IN TWO VOLUMES.
PUBLISHED BY
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BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—See article of the *Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling water or milk.
Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus:—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
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ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

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Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

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They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring WOOL, SILK, and COTTON GOODS. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL, RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 20 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet, 27 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

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SILVER,
BRONZE, and
COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.

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for Ebonising Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince all; one of its great usefulness. Price of artist's black 6d. To sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers.

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Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices.
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SHIPPED in five qualities, older and more mature than the generality of Brandies shipped to India.

Four stars..Rs.	41-0.	Three stars..Rs.	36-0.
Two stars… "	33-0.	One star … "	30-0.

Monogram Rs. 27-0.

A parcel of sample bottles forwarded on receipt of Post Office Order.
The Brandies are supplied in Jars containing two or four gallons.

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FOR SHIKARING.
Price, Rs. 23-8 per pair.
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Made in the best style and of
FIRST CLASS MATERIALS ONLY.
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JEAN SIBADEY'S "CARTE BLANCHE."

A Light Wine of good quality, and very moderately priced.

Per dozen quarts……	Rs. 33 0 Cash,	Rs. 36 0 Credit.
Per 2 dozen pints……	" 36 0 "	" 39 0 "

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Is the only Patent Medicine of the kind or name awarded Certificate of Merit at the Calcutta International Exhibition, 1883-4; and the only trade Mark—"PHOSPHODYNE"—Registered and Protected under the Trade Marks Act, 38 and 39 Vic. 91. Certified by the Registrar of Trade Marks, London.

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DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE

For TWENTY-FIVE YEARS has maintained its world-wide reputation as the ONLY SAFE, RELIABLE, PHOSPHORIC REMEDY ever discovered for the Permanent Cure of Brain Wreckage, Paralysis, Sleeplessness, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the system dependent upon the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

It Cures Dyspepsia, Nerve, and Heart Disease.
Cures Kidney and Liver Complaints.
Cures all Disorders of the Blood.
Cures Depression and Loss of Appetite.
Cures Consumption and General Debility.
Checks all Wasting of the Vital Forces
From whatever Cause arising.

The EFFECT of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its Kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is REALLY MARVELLOUS.

DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE,

Whilst Pleasant to the Taste and Agreeable to the Stomach, never fails to Purify and Enrich the Blood, and thoroughly invigorate the Brain, Nerves, and Muscles. Its energising effects are shown from the First Day of its administration by a remakable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort to which the Patient has long been unaccustomed. Digestion is invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. The Bowels become regular. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, the Skin clear and healthy, and the Hair acquires strength showing the importance of its action in the Organs of Nutrition.

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Actually creates New Nervous Fluid and Brain Matter by supplying the Blood with its Electric Life Element Phosphorous, "*the very Core and Centre of the Brain itself;*" and kindles afresh the Fire of Life from the Sole of the Foot to the Crown of the Head.

The unequalled Curative Properties of this Preparation has spread its fame throughout every Nation and Country in the World as the only medicine of real efficacy for Renovating Broken-down Constitutions. Restoring the fullest and most Vigorous Conditions of Robust Health and Manhood under every circumstance, and at very age, by nourishing, fertilizing, and developing all the powers of every necessary part of the human organization, thus ensuring a sound and permanent restoration of the impaired organs wherever a deficiency of natural vigour has for years existed, so that all the duties of life may be pursued with Confidence and Pleasure.

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BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA

[*TWELFTH ANNUAL PUBLICATION.*]

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY
AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1887.

Printed and published at the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; WITH POSTAGE Rs. 5-4. ENGLISH PRICE—Ten Shillings.

The GUIDE and DIRECTORY for the year 1887 has been carefully revised and corrected up to date. The information contained in this Guide is compressed so as to bring it within the limits of a handy volume. It is however sufficiently full and comprehensive for all practical purposes, nothing being omitted that would be likely to be of use either to the passing traveller or the permanent resident.

Great pains have been taken to ensure accuracy of the names and addresses given in the Directory.

AGENTS IN LONDON:

Messrs. GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill, E. C.
Messrs. TRUBNER & Co., Ludgate Hill, City.
Mr. P. S. King, Canada, Buildings, King Whitehall
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MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

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COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL……£3,200,000
RESERVE FUND……£800 000

LONDON BANKERS
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.
LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

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CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA
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INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.
PAID-UP CAPITAL—£800,000.
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On FIXED DEPOSITS for 12 months at 5 per cent. per annum.

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All letters should be addressed, and remittances made payable, to THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

JAMES WALLACE,
Agent.

INSURANCES.

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE.

PUBLIC ATTENTION is specially invited to the following NEW and MOST ADVANTAGEOUS METHOD of ASSURANCE under the

TREBLE BENEFIT
ENDOWMENT POLICIES

NOW issued by this Company, which provides for a Payment to the Assured himself on attaining a specified age; or he can purchase a Pension, if he so desires, for the rest of life; or the Sum Assured is payable to his Representative at the previous death of the Assured, thus comprising in one contract the TREBLE BENEFIT of an Endowment, a Pension payable during life, or as a Family Provision payable at Death.

ENQUIRY-FORM
AS TO THE COST OF
A Sum to be received at a specified age
(or at Death, if previous),
with the ALTERNATIVE of
A Pension for Life after that age.

The undersigned having been Born on the ______ Day of ______ 18___ what would be the Annual Payment to secure Rs. ______ to be Paid when he is aged 50,* or at his death, if sooner?

Also, what Yearly Pension for the rest of Life may be obtained at the latter age, if then desired, in exchange for the above sum?

Name ______
Address ______
Occupation ______
______ 188

Full Particulars on Application, and Forms of Proposal for effecting Assurances may be had from—

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Manager and Actuary,
9, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay,
or any of the Agents of the Company.

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* This may be altered to 40, 45, 55, or 60.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.
CAPITAL—£2,000,000 STERLING.

TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS, invested in the best and safest Securities, now amount to
£5,348,407, 9s. 2d. STERLING.

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POLICIES covering risks on MERCHANDISE, BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON AND JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS, AND CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favourable terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premiums for 1882……£[illegible]
" 1886……£[illegible]

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LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the UNDERSIGNED without reference to Head Office on APPROVED lives. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL employ have extra premium returned.

ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES, payable at fixed periods on Adults, and children on very favourable terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ per cent.

REDUCTION TO EUROPEAN rates, when assured leaves either Alexandria or Port Said.

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1863	£1,579,578 3 9	1878	£4 049,15 14 1
1876	£2,645,503 1 2	1886	£5,318,407 9 3

THOS. H. MOORE & Co.,
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FIRE INSURANCE.

	Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The LONDON and LANCASHIRE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…	£ 1,852,000
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…	" 3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., (exclusive re-insurances) CAPITAL…	M6,000,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…	" 6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…	" 7,500,000
The LUBECK FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…	" 3,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co. of 1877, CAPITAL…	" 2,600,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…	" 2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL…	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…	£ 3,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…	fl 3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…	" 2,000,000
The BADEN MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL…	M6,000,000

THE FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer ALL FACILITIES and MOST FAVOURABLE TERMS. ALL CLAIMS PROMPTLY SETTLED IN BOMBAY. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS, Agents.

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ESTABLISHED 1824.

CAPITAL—£5,000,000.
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In an eligible character are accepted at minimum current rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.

The non-participating rates of premium for European lives resident in India have been very materially reduced, and the undermentioned Agents are authorised to decide upon Proposals submitted, to issue Polices, and to settle Claims.

The Life Reserve Fund is over
NINETY-FOUR LAKHS OF RUPEES,
which (irrespective of, and in addition to, the paid-up Capital and the Fire Reserve Fund) being about 30 per cent. of the sum assured under the Company's Life Policies, and besides this there is the guarantee of the subscribed Capital of not less than
FIVE CRORES OF RUPEES,
coupled with the personal responsibility of a numerous body of wealthy Proprietors.

For detailed Prospectuses Forms of Proposal and apply to

REMINGTON & Co.,
Agents for the Presidency of Bombay.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,
ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL……	£1,200,000
PAID UP……	£ 300,000
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS over……	£1,580,000

POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom All particulars may be obtained.

BENN, ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

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CALENDAR—August, 1887.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ....August 26th, 1h. 12m. a.m.

Days.	Engagements, &c.	Sun-Rise. H. M.	Sun-Set. H. M.	High Water. H. M.	Low Water. H. M.
Sat. 20	Cricket, Hindoo vs. Carlton Club. State of India Mills, Meeting, 2-30 p.m. Corporation Committee, 3 p.m. General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana, 6 p.m.	5 44	6 23	— 0 10 a	5 34m 6 12 a
Sun. 21	11th Sunday after Trinity.	5 44	6 22	0 19m 0 48 a	6 16m 6 54 a
Mon. 22	Cricket, Gymkhana vs. Carlton Club, 11 a.m. Corporation Committee, 3 p.m. English mail expected per s.s. Surat.*	5 44	6 21	1 4m 1 27 a	7 0m 7 34 a
Tu. 23	Departure of the English mail per s.s. Carthage.	5 45	6 21	1 50m 2 7 a	7 46m 8 20 a
Wed. 24	Rukhmabai Libel Case, Fort Police Court, 12-30 noon. Town Council, 3 p.m. Port Canning & Land Improvement Co., Meeting, 3 p.m.	5 45	6 20	2 39m 2 49 a	8 35m 9 9 a
Thr. 25	Corporation Committee, 3 p.m. Exhibition, Bombay Amateur Photographic Society, Framji Cowasji Institute.	5 45	6 19	3 33m 3 34 a	9 28m 10 4 a
Fri. 26	Half-yearly General Meeting, Bombay Club, 5-30 p.m. Exhibition, Bombay Amateur Photographic Society, Framji Cowasji Institute.	5 45	6 18	4 39m 4 23 a	10 42m 11 22 a

* Left Aden at 3 p.m., on Tuesday, 16th instant.

DIVINE SERVICES.

ELEVENTH SUNDAY AFTER TRINITY, AUGUST 21.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion (Choral)—Hymns 220, 317 and 311.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Bombay.—Hymns 217 and 369.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimitis—Simper in F.

Anthem.—"O Saviour of the World."—Goss.

Daily Matins at 6-45 a.m. and Evensong at 5 p.m.

Thursday, August 25.

7-15 a.m.—Usual Celebration.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Holy Communion.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, COLABA.

7 a.m.—Parade Service.—Matin and Sermon.—Hymns 189, 173 and 298.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.—Hymns 185, 286 and 234 (1.)

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION, ESPLANADE, FOR HOLY TRINITY CHURCH.

7-45 a.m.—Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 273, 270 and 323.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 225, 240 and 308.

The offertories for church expenses and poor relief.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

11 a.m.—Morning Prayer and Sermon.—Hymns 147, 143 and 313.

4-30 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Prayer, Sermon and Holy Communion.—Hymns 167, 202 and 466.

Wednesday, August 24.

6 p.m.—Prayer Meeting.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, KAMATIPURA.

4-45 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evening Service—Hymns 197, 229 and 266.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH.

Colaba Causeway.

7 a.m. and 6 p.m.—Rev. G. W. Clutterbuck.

4 p.m.—Sunday School.

Byculla, Parel Road.

9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

4 p.m.—Sunday School.

Parel, Elphinstone Road.

9 a.m. and 6 p.m.

4 p.m.—Sunday School.

Cordial invitation to all.

CHRIST CHURCH, BYCULLA.

11 a.m.—Morning Service, Celebration of the Holy Communion and Sermon.—Hymns 7 and 322.

6 p.m.—Evening Service and Sermon.—Hymns 17, 300 and 370.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Eucharist (Choral) and Sermon.

5 p.m.—Children's Service, Choral and Sermon.

6 p.m.—Evensong, Choral and Sermon.

Weekdays.—Matins, 6-30; Holy Communion, 7 a.m., and Evensong, 8 p.m.

Alms for general expenses.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH, PAREL.

7 a.m.—Holy Communion.

7-30 a.m.—Matins and Sermon.

5 p.m.—Sunday School.

6 p.m.—Evensong and Sermon.

Magnificat and Nunc Dimitis.—Whitefield.

Anthem.—"I shall dwell in the land."

Preacher.—Rev. Fr. Gardiner.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

9 a.m.—B. B. and C. I. Railway Institute, Parell.

6 p.m.—St. Andrew's Church, Fort.

Hymns.—15, 129 and 197.

Anthem.—"My God look upon me."—Page 177 of the old Book.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s.s. City of Canterbury, in the Prince's Dock, on Sunday morning, at eleven o'clock. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen, and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Cricket, Hindu vs. Carlton Club.
Municipal Corporation Committee, 3 p.m.
Band, Victoria Gardens, G. I. P. Vols, 5-45 p.m.
General Meeting, Ladies' Gymkhana, 6 p.m.
Drums and Fifes, 2nd E.Y. Regt., Bandstand, 6-15 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The Asia (s), arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Arara (s), for Leghorn, Genoa and Marseilles; Pachumba (s), Karachi; and Goldsbro (s), Pondicherry.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.—The Bishop of Bombay will preach in the Cathedral to-morrow evening.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.—The decrease in goods traffic on the B. B. & C. I. Railway for the week ending 30th July 1887 was 262,867 maunds, and in money Rs. 62,008.

SMALL CAUSE COURT VACATION.—The local Small Cause Court will be closed, for the annual October vacation, from the 19th October to the 9th November, both days inclusive.

SCALDED ON BOARDSHIP.—Three day-labourers, named Shaik Cassum, Shaik Adum and Noorkhan Curreemkhan, employed on board the s.s. Knight of St. John, lying in this harbour, while employed painting the top of the ballast tank in the stoke-hole on Thursday afternoon, accidentally upset a paint pot on to a lamp which was hanging on a blow-off cock of the engine. The paint ignited, and falling upon the three men scalded them severely. They were removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

BAND AT THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following programme of music will be played by the band of the G. I. P. R. Volunteers at the Victoria Gardens at 5-45 this evening (weather permitting):—

March	Eldorado	E. Newton.
Overture	Mirella	Gounod.
Waltz	Abschied von Munchen	Gung'l.
Song	O bitt euch liebe Vogelein	Gumbert.
Polka Mazurka	Rosa	Burckhardt.
Galop	Il Corricolo	DuranddeGran

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

DRUMS AND FIFES AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.—The following programme of music will be played by the Drums and Fifes, 2nd Battalion East Yorkshire Regiment, at the Esplanade Bandstand, at 6-15 p.m. (weather permitting):—

March	Faust	Keech.
Schottische	Amelia	Bousquet.
Polka	Nightingale	Andrews.
Bugle March		Cubis.
Quadrille	Old Memories	Gregory.
Hornpipe		

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

EXTENSIVE HOUSEBREAKING.—Mr. MacDermott proceeded with the cases of housebreaking in the Market and Kalbadavie before Mr. Crawley-Boevey yesterday. There were four prisoners charged, named Aowria Luxmon, Anantoo Baloo and two others, all Hindoos. The manager of the Prince of Wales' Trading Company stated that on the morning of the 29th of June, when visiting the shop in the morning, he found the locks on the door broken, and on entering discovered the whole shop in a disordered state. On examining the room he found that two jewel cases had been burst open, and several rings and other jewellery stolen, as also other articles of the collective value of Rs. 5,000. The matter was reported to the police, and some time afterwards he was shown the articles before the Court, which he identified. Several other witnesses were called who had received portions of jewellery and other articles which had been recognized by the manager of the complainant's firm. A Borah, whose servant was accused, said that seeing him with so much money he thought that he had overpaid him. After this evidence had been recorded Mr. MacDermott asked and obtained a remand for the production of further evidence as to the disposal of other property by the accused.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION OF GOLD.—Yesterday, at the Girgaum Police Court, Khandao Perajee, a blacksmith, and Janki, the wife of a blacksmith named Luximon Narayen, were charged before Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee with having committed criminal misappropriation of a quantity of gold, weighing 25 tolas, valued at Rs. 500. The case arose out of the theft of the gold mortar from the Nawab of Joonaghur, about two months ago, and was recently discovered. The case for the prosecution was, that on the 9th instant, the two accused took part in endeavouring to melt the gold mortar which was brought in a crucible by Aba Ishmail; but as they failed to melt it, Aba told them to break it into pieces, which they accordingly did. Aba, after receiving the pieces of the broken mortar from the two accused, took it away, but he appeared not to have noticed pieces that were subsequently recovered by the police from the two accused. After Aba had left the blacksmith's shop the two accused shared the fragments. Accused Khandao gave his share to his servant for safe custody, but the woman concealed the matter from her husband who lived on the premises, until she was detected by the police with the gold in her possession. The value of the gold recovered from Khandao is stated at Rs. 190, and that from the woman Rs. 290. They were both convicted, the former to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the latter to one month's similar imprisonment.

FOND OF WHISKEY.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Ryan, the case against Pestonjee Eduljee, *alias* Joshi, at the instance of the firm of Messrs. Cutler, Palmer and Co., for cheating in respect of six dozen bottles of Andrew Usher's whiskey, came up again for hearing. Mr. Wilson, the representative of the complainant firm, gave his evidence in the matter. He said that on the 18th June, the accused came to his office and produced a letter signed by a constituent named Dubash, who appeared to order 6 cases of whiskey, which were accordingly handed to him. On the following Monday as usual the bill was sent to Mr. Dubash, but the gentleman denied having ordered the whiskey. It then became apparent that he had been defrauded, and witness applied for a process of law for his arrest, and Mr. Superintendent MacDermott arrested accused a few weeks ago. The accused pleaded guilty, and Mr. Sealy, who appeared for him, addressed the Court at some length on his behalf for a mitigation of any sentence that it would pass. Mr. Sealy said that the accused had been in good circumstances at one time, but owing to his bad companions had fallen into temptation and into low habits. Mr. Ryan, in passing a sentence of six months' hard labour on the accused, remarked that he wondered the police had not charged him with forging the signature of Mr. Dubash, a well known citizen. Mr. MacDermott replied that there would have been a number of cases against the prisoner, but they fell through owing to there being no complainants.

THE KIRKEE HOUNDS.—Chinchwad Railway station was the rendezvous yesterday morning, and a good field met the hounds. As soon as it was light, the Master moved off and tried round the rocky hill to the north of the Bombay-road, but without coming across a "jack." After some little time, however, the hounds got away on the line of some deer, and ran very fast across the road, where the deer were headed, and one turned the sharp back and took the hounds a long ring back to the road again, when they were whipped off after a very pleasant gallop. The meets next week will be Monday, 22nd, Holkar's Bridge, Thursday 25th, Poona Veterinary School, at 5-30 a.m.—*Poona Observer*.

THE LATE MR. JOOMABHOY LALLJEE.—The Khojas have lost another leading member of their community within a few days after the death of Mr. Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy. Mr. Joomabhoy Lalljee, whose stalwart frame and immense size were conspicuous in all native assemblies, died of dropsy on Thursday night last at his residence at Malabar Hill at the age of forty-six years. He was a member of the firm of Messrs. Hajeebhoy Lalljee and Company, well-known Khoja merchants, who are the owners of half-a-dozen steamers plying between Bombay and the Malabar Coast and Cutch Mandavie. The firm carries on a large trade with Arabia, and Zanzibar, and holds contracts with Government for the supply of goods and stores required at Aden. Mr. Joomabhoy was a very popular member of his community, and some years ago built a hospital at Moondra, near Cutch Mandavie, at a cost of upwards of half a lakh of rupees. He had also built a dhurmsalla at his native place Gogo, and another at Cutch Mandavie. He was a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Municipal Corporation, and took an active interest in all public movements. His funeral took place yesterday forenoon and was largely attended. He was buried in the Shia Khoja burial-ground near the County Jail.

LIST OF RESIDENTS.

GREAT WESTERN HOTEL, BOMBAY.

* Col Landon, Fyzabad.
J H Sykes, Esq.
* W Michell, Esq. Korti.
* Surgn-Major J Gibson, England.
* C J Lalla, Esq., Aden.
L Bessie, Esq., Holland.
* P Knight, Esq., England
* H H the Maharajah of Devgal Baria.
* Mr and Mrs H P Burt, Simla.
* Miss Burt, Simla.
* H T Bedford, Esq., England.
* S K Roy, Esq., Calcutta.
* S C Mookerjee, Esq., Calcutta.
* Mr and Mrs M Ghose & family, Calcutta.
* Col and Mrs Bullock, England.
* Surgn Maj Martin, England.
* Dr E Bouvill, England.
* Col Leigh Hunter.
* Pottinger, Esq., England
* Twigg, Esq., England.
* Knox, Esq., England.
* Mr and Mrs W Cornish, Hyderabad.
* G McWalter, Esq., MCS, Madras.
* H Derry, Esq., Poona.
* Colonel A Mander, R E, Poona.
Alexander, Esq., Australia
Romer, Esq., Australia.
A Jarnoghi, Esq., Australia.
Wicks, Esq., Australia.
D Little, Esq., Australia.
Mr and Mrs J Dicks, Australia.
J Hobson, Esq., Australia
Miss Flaxman, Australia.
Mr and Mrs Lousade, Australia.
Miss Shaw, Australia.
J Holroyd, Esq., Liverpool.
* Col Scott.
Mrs Humfrey, Junagad.
Lieut Graham Clarke, RA.
Maj A G Jaldwyn, Allahabad.
Maj Twynam, RA.
Miss S Manning, England.
Miss K Manning, England.
C St. H Boggs, Esq., Bombay.
F Place, Esq., Bombay.
Col Penny, RA, Bombay.
Lt J Davidson, RA, Bombay.
J J Thompson, Esq., Bombay.
Lieut C V F Townshend, CIH, Bombay.
Wm Fitzmaurice, Esq., Delhi.
Mr G Hardeck, Bombay.
Mr T Walker, Bombay.
Mr. D Rae, Bombay.
Lieut H Stanford, R A, Bombay.
T Wilson, Esq., Bombay.
T Duncan, Esq., Bombay.
R G Webb, Esq., Bombay.
H Jervis, Esq., Bombay.
N Peera Adams, Esq., Bombay.
F Turner, Esq., Bombay.
A V King, Esq., Bangalore.
* Col and Mrs Wrateslaw, Kamptee.
Meer Zoolfaker Ali Khan, Surat.
Mr and Mrs A R Maidment, Alibag.
Mrs Rawlins, Secunderabad.
Captain Guise, Secunderabad.

Resident left during the week marked (*) thus.

THE SOUTHERN MAHRATTA SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

THE sixth ordinary general meeting of the above company was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Ragonath N. Khote, C.I.E., presiding. The following report of the directors for the year ending 30th June last was submitted:—

The directors are happy to say that the hope expressed in the last report of more favourable results following the increase in the number of spindles has been realized, as will be seen from the accompanying balance sheet and profit and loss statement. About the middle of the year under report, the demand for yarn fell off, and for a few months the stock held was considerable; but with the revival of trade, considerable activity prevailed, and owing to the yarn from your mill becoming more widely known and appreciated, the demand for it has increased, and the directors have the satisfaction of being able to report, that, now as soon as the yarn is produced, it finds buyers. Your directors have thought it necessary in the interests of the company to add to the preparatory machinery and this is now arriving and when at work will increase the out-turn materially. A fourth boiler has been added to the mill to enable the other boilers to be cleaned without interruption to the work. There are now working 16,528 spindles, and the manager reports favourably on the machinery generally. The mill is insured for Rs. 5,18,000, including stocks of cotton and yarn. The net earnings of the mill for the year under report amounted to Rs. 87,867-13-0, of which Rs. 1,000 and Rs. 6,000 have been appropriated towards the reduction of the preliminary expenses, and the share brokerage account respectively. A sum of Rs. 20,000 has been set aside to the credit of the depreciation fund account, leaving a divisible balance of Rs. 60,867-13-0. Out of this sum, an *ad-interim* dividend for the half-year ended 31st December last has been paid, absorbing Rs. 23,870, and your directors now recommend a further distribution at Rs. 15 per share, amounting to Rs. 35,805, making in all Rs. 25 per share, or 10 per cent. per annum, on the paid up capital of the company. The balance Rs. 1,192-13-0 is to be carried forward to next year's profit and loss account. The directors regret to say that Mr. Jahangir Gustadjee, one of the company's auditors, died in the month of September 1886; Mr. C. C. Dalal, who was nominated in his stead, having lately tendered his resignation, your directors have appointed Mr. Nanabhoy Bhawanishanker Kanvindey, under section 131 of the articles of association, to take his place.

The above report, together with the audited balance sheet, was approved and adopted. A dividend was declared at the rate of Rs. 15 per share. The chairman, who retired by rotation, was re-elected a director of the company. Messrs. Thomas Lidbetter and Nanabhoy Bhawanishankar Kanvindey were appointed auditors for the current year at a remuneration of Rs. 150 each. Thanks were voted to the directors and agents for the satisfactory manner in which they have managed the affairs of the Company. The proceedings terminated with the usual vote of thanks to the chairman.

MILITARY NEWS.

A SCALE of rations for horses, grasscutters' ponies and Mountain Battery mules has been approved by the Government of India, and published for information.

PRIVATE JAMES BOURLAND, 2nd Royal Munster Fusiliers, has been tried by Court-Martial for sleeping on his post, and sentenced to be imprisoned with hard labour for 56 days.

THE Sergeant Major of the 2nd Battalion Derbyshire Regiment, Dum-Dum, is about to receive a commission as Lieutenant Quartermaster in the same Battalion. He is a young soldier.

CAPTAIN F. A. WILKINSON, 2nd Battalion the Royal Fusiliers, Transport Officer, 2nd Brigade, Upper Burma Field Force, having been posted to the 1st Battalion in England, has been ordered to proceed to join.

COLONEL W. ANDERSON, Madras Staff Corps, Commands the 3rd Brigade, Upper Burma Field Force, for the period between the departure of General Lockhart and arrival of Colonel Collett, C.B.

LANCE SERJEANT JOHN LANGLANDS, 8th Hussars (serving in the Transport Department in Burma), has been decorated with the silver medal for distinguished conduct in the Field when storming the position at Kujyo.

HAVILDAR SINNATH SING, 18th Bengal Infantry, his been awarded the 3rd class Order of Merit for conspicuous gallantry in having, with a party of eleven men, attacked, defeated and dispersed 200 dacoits at Taungdwingyoung in the Chindwin District.

MESSRS. BOOSEY AND CO. having set the Burmese national air "Kayathan" as a slow march for the use of the trumpet, and introduced it as a piece of military band music, the Commander-in-Chief has expressed a wish that regiments in Burma will provide themselves with it.

ANOTHER economy is about to be introduced. The Pay Departments of each Presidency are to receive the *London Gazette*, and on this they will work in future in awarding pay to officers promoted. The promotions are not to be any longer published in the Commander-in-Chief's orders.

IT has been notified in orders that British soldiers are not to be allowed to colour or mark the sights on their rifle in any way when going through their annual course of musketry, but may do so when prize firing; but soldiers of the Native Army are not only to be allowed to blacken their sights as heretofore, but may use the paper wind gauge. The native used to bright sunlight may deaden the glare on his foresight, but the European may not. Who is responsible for such an absurd order?

A SOLDIER of the 1st Battalion, Royal Canadians, named Andrew Clarke, was found a few days ago floating in the moat at Calcutta. From the evidence adduced at the coroner's inquest, it would appear to be a common occurrence for bad characters to break out of Fort William at night, have their riot in town, and return the same way into the Fort before reveille. During the rains the moat has plenty of water, and what is not generally known to the soldiers is, that there is a ditch within a ditch, the inner or centre one being three feet deeper than the visible one. The battalion has not the best of names for sobriety, but what shall we say of its discipline when it is known that the deceased had been absent three days, and his absence had not been reported.

THE MAJOR LYONS FUND.

THE following is the list of new subscriptions to the fund on behalf of the family of the late Major Lyons:—

Amount previously acknowledged	Rs. 6,248
Mrs Lamborn, Poona	,, 60
Lieut-Colonel G R Gibbs, Mhow	,, 20
Lieut-Colonel P H Greig, RA, Mhow	,, 10
Captain B Burton, RHA, Mhow	,, 10
Lieut Alfred Wiffen, Kurrachee	,, 10
Per favor of Mr J M Sleater:—	
Mr A B Steward, CS, Broach	,, 25
Mr Playfair Reynolds, CE, Baroda	,, 20
Mr H E Winter, CS, Broach	,, 10
Mr A H Wilson, CE, Broach	,, 10
Mr Scrope Doig, CE, Ahmedabad	,, 10
Mr F L McAfee, B.A., Ahmedabad	,, 10
J R G	,, 10
Sums under Rs. 10	,, 42
Total	Rs. 6,495

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

YESTERDAY, at the High Court, the hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker, and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Starling, in continuing his address on behalf of the defendant, said he did not mean to argue that the Court should administer the ancient Hindu law to the Khojas. The late Chief Justice (Westropp, C. J., in 2 Bombay High Court Reports, 284,) held that the law by which the Khojas are governed is not the Hindu law, but it is the Hindu law modified by their peculiar customs. Then in the Thana case, it was held that the Hindu law was only applicable to the Khojas when there was not sufficient evidence to the contrary; and further that the Khojas appeared to have retained to a considerable extent the Hindu law. It was an incorporation of the Hindu law with a peculiar kind of Mahomedanism, shewing that the Khojas were really Hindus in every matter except their religion. By religion they were Mahomedans, some being Sunis and others Shias. The form of marriage among them was Mahomedan; and they had established customs according to Mahomedan and Hindu law. The Memons had set up customs; but they had never succeeded as the Khojas had done in establishing their peculiar customs. It was held in the case of Hirbai *vs.* Gorebai that the Khojas had not submitted to Hindu law in the same way as the Mahomedans had done. Assuming that his Lordship considered that the evidence on behalf of the first defendant, if taken alone, established custom, the question was, what would be the effect of the evidence taken on behalf of the plaintiff? The latter evidence, assuming it to be true, was evidence of special custom in certain parts of Kattiawar not applicable to the general body. It might be that certain families in Kattiawar had special customs of their own, but these could never be held to govern the general body. The learned counsel referred at great length to the evidence called on behalf of the first defendant to establish the custom on which the defendant mainly relied. Coming to the case of Cassum Dossa, Mr. Starling said they had here the instance of a Khoja father being in possession of the ancestral property; of his turning his son out of the house; of the son going to the Court; and of the Court making a decree, on his not appearing, to eject the son out of the house. In that case they had actually a declaration by the Court of the custom the defendant relied upon. Then it showed that the caste acknowledged the custom. Mahomed Cassum, the son, went twice before the jumat, saying his father had turned him out of the house and praying them to intercede on his behalf. The jumat told him he must submit to his father's wishes, that his father had the sole control of the property, ancestral and self-acquired, and that they could do nothing for him. The jumat declared their own inability to interfere, and upheld the father's right to do with his property as he pleased. In Alloo Hajee's instance, the father gave his property to his nephew Peroo Soomar. The turning out of sons was certainly more common among the Khojas than among Hindus. The fact of no father having absolutely disinherited his son was in argument against the custom that the father had an absolute right over the property in his hands. No father would, as human nature goes, absolutely disinherit his son. The instance of Curmalee Soorjee was also a strong one in favour of the defendant. He gave by his will the bulk of his property to relatives, and not to his son. The will did not describe the property, but said that it was the testator's own property; and that was quite consistent with the idea that there is no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property. Assuming the evidence for the plaintiff to be true, on one point the evidence of both parties was consistent, that there was no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property. In this respect the Khoja community had kept up the traditions of the old Hindu law. The evidence for the plaintiff was mostly from Kathiawar and from Cutch. The witnesses had acquiesced in the principle that there was no distinction between the two kinds of property, and had added a special custom to it, which, however, did not affect the custom of the Khojas in other parts where they had not adopted it. Kathiawar was not a place whence the Khojas came; they migrated there, and under the unsettled state of the district, the custom of partition came into force. It was not only the Khojas who did so; but the Hindus also; and so it was the custom of the whole country. As to the title to properties said to be ancestral, the deeds of which were not produced by the defendant, the learned counsel said it was impossible to produce them because the Khojas had settled recently; and it was not the custom to execute title deeds among them. Mr. Starling cited largely from the evidence given on behalf of the defendant, and commented upon portions thereof which went to establish the Khoja custom. The learned counsel's address will be continued this morning.

IN February last, the rate of rewards for the destruction of wild animals was reduced; but, on a representation made by the Collector of Vizagapatam, of havoc created by the numerous tigers, many of them man-eating, and of the consequent necessity of encouraging shikaris and others in their destruction, Government has ordered that the old scale of rewards be continued in that district.

STEVENS HOWARD STILL PERSEVERES.

AT four o'clock yesterday afternoon, Stevens Howard appeared before Mr. Ryan at the Fort Police Court, and intimated that he wished to lay an information against Mr. Grattan Geary for defamation of character. Doubtless his Worship, had seen in the papers that morning a report of the proceedings at the Girgaum Court, where he had made an application the previous day. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee had told him that considering the printing and publishing office of the *Bombay Gazette* was situated within the Fort, he had better lay his information before the Magistrate in the Fort Police Court. Hence his appearance before his Worship. Before laying the information he wished to make some remarks upon the subject. He was not prepared to lay the information then, but would do so to-day.—Mr. Ryan: I should not be sitting to-morrow or again until Tuesday.—Howard: Could not your Worship make it convenient to give me an hour to-morrow?—His Worship (good-humouredly): No; I shall not be sitting again till Tuesday; you had better take it before Mr. Crawley-Boevey.—Howard urged his unwillingness to do this.—Mr. Ryan thought he had no need to hesitate as to taking this course. He had to go before Mr. Crawley-Boevey, who would be sitting to-day.—Howard then thanked his Worship and retired.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 19.

(Before the CHIEF JUSTICE and Mr. JUSTICE FARRAN.)

JUDGES DIFFERING IN OPINION.

MOTIVAHOO AND ANOTHER VS. VENAYEK HURRICHUND.

THIS was a reference to the High Court under section 69 of the Small Cause Court Act, Act 15 of 1882. The suit was brought in the lower Court to recover from defendant the balance of the purchase money for a house which was put up for sale by auction at the instance of the plaintiff, and was knocked down to the defendant as the highest bidder. The suit was heard in the first instance before Mr. Hart, Chief Judge, who gave a decree in favour of the plaintiff for Rs. 820-8. The defendant, having appealed to the full Court, the case was heard before Mr. Hart and Mr. Spencer. The former adhered to his original decision. The latter was of a different opinion, and held that the suit should be dismissed with costs. And the reference was made for the opinion of the High Court on the question, whether the defendant, purchasing the property under a particular condition of sale, was liable to pay to the plaintiffs the balance of the purchase money. Mr. Vicaji, instructed by Messrs. Balkrishna and Dixit, appeared for the defendant.

The Chief Justice, in delivering judgment, said: It must be taken as found for the purposes of this reference that the vendor had no title whatever, being a mortgagee under one Ramchunder Damoder, who had stolen the title-deeds from one Mathibai, the real owner of the property in question, who is now and always has been in possession. It has also been found that just before the property was knocked down to the defendant he was informed that Nathibai made a claim, but that he was not told, as the defendant contended he was, that there was nothing in her claim, and, lastly, that he was not told anything making the ninth condition misleading. The question referred to us is whether, under these circumstances, the defendant was bound to complete his contract of purchase, having regard to the ninth condition of sale under which the property was advertised for sale, and which is in the following terms:—The vendor shall not be bound to give any better title to the purchaser than they themselves possess, and the purchaser shall take the premises sold with such title only as the vendors can give him. This present action is in form to recover the residue of the purchase money, but it is virtually one to compel specific performance, and must be governed by the same principles. Apart from any consideration arising from the information given to the defendant at the sale, the question of determination is whether, having regard to the ninth condition of sale, the Court should compel the purchaser to complete the purchase when the vendor has no title of any sort, and not even the possession to offer to the purchaser. In France *vs.* Wright (4 Maddock, page 364,) when the property of a bankrupt was sold by the assignee under a similar condition, the purchaser was compelled to take such title as the bankrupt had; but all that appears in that case is that the bankrupt had not a "good title." However, in Edward *vs.* Wickan (Eq. I. L. R. 68), Vice-Chancellor Wood, referring to France *vs.* Wright, says that, notwithstanding the special circumstance in that case of the vendor being adjudged in bankruptcy, it has been thought a stretch of jurisdiction of the Court to force the title on the purchaser. It may, doubtless, be said that such a condition of sale gives the bidder notice that the vendor's title is a questionable one, and if he chooses to purchase with that knowledge, he ought to be kept to his bargain. But no purchaser reading that condition would suppose that the vendor had no claim of any sort or kind to the property, not even such *prima facie* title as is evidenced by possession. In Scalon *vs.* Mapp (2 Collyer, 562), Vice-Chancellor Knight Bruce states in admirable language the principle on which conditions of sale ought to be thought, that when a vendor sells property under stipulations which are against common right and places the purchaser in a position less advantageous than that in which he would otherwise be, it is incumbent on the vendor to express himself with reasonable clearness. If he uses expressions reasonably capable of misconstruction, if he uses ambiguous words, the purchaser may generally construe them in the manner most advantageous to himself." Applying this principle to the present case the purchaser is, in our opinion, entitled to say that the three stipulations contained in the tenth condition implied that the vendor had some title, however defective it might be. As to the information the defendant received at the auction, it certainly gave him no notice to the contrary. The question referred to us must therefore be answered in the negative.

The effect of their Lordships' judgment was to uphold Mr. Spencer's opinion; and the suit will therefore be dismissed with costs.

A CLAIM TO LANDED PROPERTY.

BAPOOJEE CASSINATH AND ANOTHER *vs.* NURSEYDAS JEYTRAM AND ANOTHER.

THE hearing of this appeal was continued to-day before their Lordships. The facts of the case have been already published. The Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Khunderao Morojee, appeared for the plaintiffs and appellants; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs Little, Smith, Frere, and Nicholson, appeared for the defendants and respondents. This was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Justice Baylay, who gave in December last a judgment for the defendants with costs. The appellants had brought the suit for a declaration that a certain mortgage writing, which was in the possession of the defendants, had been fully paid off, and that the defendants had no further interest in the mortgage writing. The plaintiffs alleged that the mortgage had been paid off in three instalments at different dates. The reconveyance of the property had, however, not been executed. Trecumlal Bhaisett, the mortgagee, created a declaration of trust, some time before his death, in favour of Nurseydas Jeytram, the first defendant, without the knowledge of the plaintiffs, who had been all through in possession of the mortgaged property. After hearing the arguments of counsel, their Lordships said they saw no reason to interfere with the judgment of Mr. Justice Bayley. The appeal was dismissed with costs.

PUBLICATIONS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

A REVIEW and analysis of the publications registered in the Bombay Presidency during the past year has been prepared by Mr. G. M. Sathe, Acting Registrar of native publications. Mr. Sathe writes:—

The total number of works registered during the year under report was 1,804 against 2,023 of the previous year. This decrease of 219 works was mainly due to the discontinuance of more than 20 periodicals, most of which were monthly literary magazines started either in 1885 or the year before. Many of these periodicals were Gujarati, a few Marathi, and two English. The total 1,804 works may first be divided into 1,470 books and 334 issues of periodicals, and, secondly, into 1,671 or nearly 92·5 per cent. publications in Eastern languages, and 133 or 7·5 per cent. publications in English. Among the 1,671 works in Eastern languages were included 419 books and 84 periodicals in Marathi, 373 books and 185 periodicals in Gujarati, 71 books and 2 periodicals in Urdu, 153 books in Sanskrit, the remaining 384 works being divided among the other languages of the Presidency such as Kanarese, Hindi, Marvadi and bi-lingual, tri-lingual and quadri-lingual combinations.

Comparing the total number of publications of 1886, which were 1,804, with the number for 1876, which was 831, it is seen that during the last decade the number of publications in the Bombay Presidency has been more than doubled and that the progress of literature has thus been fairly satisfactory and commensurate with the spread of education. It is also an encouraging circumstance that in the year under report nearly 50 books were contributed by 40 University graduates against about 20 of the previous year. Though the Marathi publications were more numerous than the Gujarati ones, the latter, it must noted, were more voluminous, some of the former being small tracts of indifferent merit. As regards the other spoken languages of the Presidency, Kanarese showed some slight improvement over the last preceding year though its literature must still be reckoned to be backward. Urdu and Sindi, extensively spoken as they are had comparatively a very small number of productions added to their respective literatures and clearly indicated a state of intellectual backwardness of the people speaking those languages, and Portuguese, Marvadi, &c., were almost at a standstill. Of the classical languages Sanskrit had the largest number of publications and it is to be observed that the study of that language is receiving more attention year by year. The total number of books of the year under review were divided into 1,126 original productions, 412 publications, and 266 translations. Of this total, 1,146 books were printed at Bombay in 70 presses, 293 printed in Gujarat at 23 presses, 338 in the Central and Southern Divisions at 34 presses, and 28 in Sind at 4 presses.

The number of works registered for copyright during the year under report was 323, of which 261 were private and 62 Government publications.

In conclusion, it may be stated that the general tone of the registered publications was, on the whole unobjectionable, both morally and politically.

A WRIT OF "HABEAS CORPUS."

YESTERDAY at the High Court, an application was made to the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley for a writ of *habeas corpus* directed to Mooljee Sivjee, calling upon him to show cause why he should not produce before the Court Ramibai, a girl about eleven years of age, and Luckmidas Surjee, a boy of the age of eight years.

The Hon. Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Hore, Conroy, and Brown, in applying for the writ on behalf of Kamerbai, the mother of the children, said the applicant was the widow of one Surjee Govind, who died at Bombay on the 9th February 1882, leaving behind him three sons and a daughter by the petitioner, and another son named Mooljee Surjee by a former wife. Mooljee attained his majority many years ago, and had been living separately from his father for several years before the latter's death. Ever since the applicant's marriage with his father Mooljee had been on the very worst terms with her. About two months ago, he removed from her custody, without her consent and knowledge, her daughter Ramibai, a minor of eleven years, and had detained her ever since in spite of the mother's frequent appeals for her return to her. On Thursday afternoon last, Mooljee removed the boy Luckmidas from her house and refused to return him when called upon by her to do so. The applicant had reason to fear that her children would suffer while in Mooljee's custody; and she prayed for an order that they should be returned to her. His Lordship granted a rule *nisi* requiring Mooljee Surjee to produce the children before the Court on the 25th inst.

PRIZE DAY AT COOPER'S HILL.

THE distribution of prizes at Cooper's Hill College took place on July 29. The Secretary of State pleaded press of public business at the last moment and did not appear, sending Mr. Bertram Wodehouse Currie, the vice-President of the India Council, or his deputy. General Sir Alexander Taylor, the President of the College, said in the course of his address:—

I am very glad to be able to report that on senior students, who have to-day completed their course here, have, with only four exceptions, all qualified for the public service, and with these exceptions will receive the College diploma of qualification. They entered 50 strong in 1884. Some of them will now be appointed to the Public Works Department. Besides these, three others won commissions in the Royal Engineers and Royal Artillery at a public competitive examination held in London last year. I refer to H. A. D. Fraser, E. M. Loring and A. G. Shortt. The quantity of work done by the students of this year is undoubtedly less then in some previous years, but the best judges do not think that it has fallen off in quality. They have thus done well and have also been fortunate. Some have distinguished themselves. I refer specially to Messrs. Currie and Williams. Last year Mr. Currie was awarded my scholarship in Applied Mechanics, and Mr. Williams the foundation scholarship in Engineering. I beg to announce, gentlemen, and I do so with the greatest pleasure, that, on the recommendation of the College Board, Lord Cross has appointed Messrs. Currie and Williams Fellows of the College. They have been excellent students during the whole of their residence here, and well deserve this fresh honour, the greatest in connection with the College that can be conferred on them. I warmly congratulate them. They have made a distinguished beginning. (Loud applause.) I have also to state that besides the Fellows the diploma of Associate has been awarded to Messrs. Western, Gale, Young, Eldrige, MacCarthy and Herbert Jones. This diploma is a mark of very considerable distinction, as it is only granted when a first class has been taken in one of the branches of study. (Applause.) Twelve gentlemen will receive the College diploma of qualification. I may now turn to the students of the first and second years, and am glad to be able to say that in both years the great majority have worked very well, while in the second year they form a class which may fairly be ranked as one of the best we have ever had. (Applause.)

The scholarships are this year the same in number as they were last year, and I will refer to them in the order in which they stand on the class and prize list, of which I hope that most of you, ladies and gentlemen, have been supplied with a copy. The first is the Argyll Scholarship, for which we are greatly indebted to Lord Cross, who has been kind enough to give a scholarship of £30 for the best man in Natural Science. I have already expressed our gratitude to his Lordship in writing. We have no more useful scholarship: it has been won by Mr. Gale. (Applause) It has been followed by the Fellows' Scholarship, which has been given annually by the Fellows of the College for a long series of years. Sir, the Fellows of Coopers Hill well reserve our special thanks. They are a small body of men and yet have given us for many years the very valuable prize of £30. (Loud cheers.) It has been awarded to Mr. Currie. The next is the Foundation Scholarship for second year students. This is one of the two scholarships aggregating £40, very gracefully given annually by the Civil Engineers of the P. W. D. It has been carried off this year by Mr. Smith Ainsley, the top man in the Engineering branch. (Applause.) The Rs. 200, most kindly presented by my predecessor here General George Chesney now Military Member of the Council of the Viceroy of India to the most distinguished mathematician at the end of his second year. It has been assigned to Mr. Clayton. (Applause.) The fifth is a scholarship of £20, given by myself to the leading second year student in Applied Mechanics, and has been well won by Mr. Bell with 469 marks out of a possible 520. I am well satisfied. The last on the list is the Foundation Scholarship of £15 for the man in the first year who makes the highest score in the year's work. In addition to six scholarships we have a prize of £15 given by the members of the Indian P. W. Account Department which Mr. M. G. Simpson has won. (Applause.) As yet we have no scholarship for the Forestry students. It has not occurred probably to the members of the Forest Department in India that we should be very thankful for a help of this kind. If we had a scholarship to give we should without question have awarded it to Mr. Rogers, who greatly distinguished himself both last year and this year and is in every sense a most promising recruit being a persevering student—and a good football player also. (Applause.) I can also highly praise the two Telegraph students, Messrs. Simpson and Mahon, who have more than come up to the best standards of previous years. A few years ago a considerable expansion of our laboratories took place, and our present mechanical laboratory and testing machine were established with the primary object of enabling our senior students to study the behaviour of iron, steel and other substance used in construction under straining actions of various kinds; and so to acquire a correct practical acquaintance with their more important physical properties.

In carrying out this scheme it was found to be convenient and useful to do some practical work for the Government of India, and this was done so much to the satisfaction of all concerned that the whole of the testing required in connection with contracts for works in India is now executed here. From the educational point of view, it is a gain to us to be brought in contact with practical professional work. I mention this great expansion of our mechanical laboratory with satisfaction not only because I am very pleased, but also because I wish to express my thanks to Professor Hearson and to Mr. Philip Reilly, under whose close supervision the work has hitherto been so satisfactorily and so accurately carried out. (Applause.

PROMOTION IN THE EDUCATION DEPARTMENT.

THE extraordinary course taken by Prof. Peterson in his evidence before the Public Service Commission of denouncing Government for selecting certain officers of the Educational Department for promotion, instead of selecting himself, has drawn attention to the rules in force for regulating promotion in the graded list. But though there have been several leading articles written on the subject, no one, and least of all the witness himself, has explained clearly what the rules are. They are nevertheless perfectly definite and simple, and are three in number: (1st) No one can be appointed a member of the graded service except he enter at the bottom of the 4th or lowest grade; (2nd) Promotion from the 4th grade to the 3rd goes by strict seniority or priority in the list on the occurrence of a vacancy; (3rd) Promotion to the 2nd and 1st grades made by "selection from the members of the lower grades on joint grounds of seniority and merit." The 1st rule was prescribed about 15 years ago by the Supreme Government; the 2nd was voluntarily conceded by the Bombay Government about the same time; the 3rd was also published along with the 2nd, but merely declared what had always been the practice since the foundation of the Department. On no single occasion since the promulgation of these three rules has there ever been an instance of departure from them, and it is difficult to see how they could be improved. Promotion to the higher grades by seniority pure and simple would be obviously impracticable, and there consequently remains only the existing plan of selection by Government on a consideration of all the circumstances of the particular case. There is indeed a third alternative, viz., promotion according to a man's opinion of himself, but that surely is absurd as Euclid says.—*Bombay Educational Record*.

BENGAL.

A TRAGICAL OCCURRENCE.—A cold-blooded murder was committed some time last Sunday night in Dhopaparah Lane (Free School Street.) It appears that four men were sleeping together in a room, one of them being a *modie*, and another a dismissed servant of his. During the night, this latter, who is now "wanted," it is believed, got up and revenged himself on the former (his late employer), and apparently with one stroke of a weapon, know as a *dao*, almost severed his neck, cutting away all the arteries and cartilages. None of the others know the precise hour at which this diabolical crime was committed, but the discovery was made early the following (Sunday) morning and the Police communicated with. On enquiry it appears that the culprit is a distant relative of the deceased and a resident of Tipperah. So soon as this was known, scouts were sent in all directions, and a detective was speedily despatched to the man's native country. The Police are sanguine of his speedy arrest. It is believed by some that the accused had started away by Monday morning's train (E. B. S. R.) for his native country, whilst others think that he is still concealing himself in Calcutta. Be that as it may, he is being hotly pursued, and his arrest is not far distant. In fact, some clue has already been received of his whereabouts.

MADRAS.

IRRIGATION.—Colonel Mead, R. E., the Chief Engineer for Irrigation, proceeds at once to the Godavery district on a tour of inspection, owing to the recent heavy floods in that district; the water at the Berwada anicut is still at present 16 feet above the crest of the anicut abnormally high. Colonel Mead also visits Aska, where some irrigation works are in progress, and, after an absence of about a month, returns direct to head-quarters, Ootacamund.—*Times*.

THE 12TH M. I. TRAGEDY.—The relatives of the deceased Adjutant-Jemadar Kondiah, 12th M. I. the murderer and suicide, are still in Bangalore, detained on the chance of their being wanted by the Court of Enquiry. The mother-in-law, a very intelligent old woman, disclaims all knowledge of any motive for Kondiah's crimes but that of jealousy of the Subedar he shot. Kondiah seems to have been a man of revengeful spirit, and exceedingly impatient of what is called "chaff," of which he used to get more than his fair share. According to the mother-in-law's statement, Kondiah came home after having shot the Subedar, put up his revolver, and after fastening the door, sat down and told the women that if anyone came to the house, enquiring for him, to say he was on leave, and away from home. It was not till the expiration of several minutes—till after the whole lines had become alarmed, and his mother-in-law had asked him what was the cause of the disturbance, that he told them what he had done. There is not truth whatever in the statement that the grave in which Kondiah and his wife were buried, has been disturbed.—*Bangalore Spectator*.

MR. H. M. STANLEY.

BY itself the rumour of the death of the intrepid explorer, who departed as calmly for Africa from Charing-cross a few months ago as if his destination has been Cannon-street, might be dismissed without much apprehension. Not only is the story unconfirmed, but it was just such a one as, considering the character of the expedition, was pretty sure to be promulgated. It must be said, however, that the geographers have felt uneasy about Mr. Stanley ever since Mr. Mackinnon received the letter from him dated Stanley Pool, April 26. That letter showed how hard-pressed Mr. Stanley was, and those who knew the man were well aware that in such a communication he would rather make light of his difficulties than exaggerate them. It may be added that had the letter been published in full (as it was not) it would have given rise to yet greater foreboding.

The latest news on which reliance can be placed announces the arrival of the expedition at the spot where the River Aruwimi joins the Congo. It is added that Mr. Stanley left for Wadelai on the 2nd of June. Comparing this brief telegram with Mr. Stanley's letter already referred to, it is seen that it fits in which with Mr. Stanley's plans. In the letter he said that he would require the steamer about which the alteration took place for some forty days, or, in other words, from the 25th of April to about the beginning of June. This steamer would be left on his reaching Stanley Falls, or perhaps before he quite reached them; he would form a strong camp there, and then push on to the Albert Nyanza (where Emin Pasha has steamers), a distance of some 350 miles. Here are the explorer's own words: "Near Stanley Falls, or at the rapids of the Bijerre River, I will form an entrenched camp, and must use every precaution to make this camp safe. During the ascent of the Congo I shall have leisure to study this question. Having formed a safe camp, I shall push on lightly equipped and make forced marches through the unknown country." At first sight it would seem as if the subsequent telegram—which, however, must not be absolutely accepted—showed that Mr. Stanley had begun these "forced marches through the unknown country." This is not the case. He may have done so; but it is just as likely that he formed his camp near the Aruwimi, and then pushed on by steamer with a detachment of his men to Stanley Falls. On of the reports says that his steamer was sunk in ascending the river, and that he was then killed by natives. Should this report turn out to be true, we shall probably learn that the disaster occurred at some distance from the fortified camp, and when he had comparatively few of his 750 men with him.

Early in June, when Mr. Stanley is said to have been killed, Emin Pasha was probably within 300 of 400 miles of him. The last news of the brave Austrian was that at the end of February he thought of devoting three months to exploration on the Albert Nyanza and in its neighbourhood. He was not at that time aware that any expedition had set out to his relief, and it is probable that he knew nothing of it in the beginning of June. If he did, it would be from messengers sent on by Mr. Stanley. When Mr. Stanley left Zanzibar The British Consul sent messengers inland who were to try to reach Emin with the news of the relief force; but they were taken prisoners by King Kassikki and detained at Unyanyembo. Though since realsed, they never reached Emin Pasha.

It may well be hoped that neither of the reports is true; but, on the face of it, the one which says that Mr. Stanley was shot while fighting to obtain supplies is the more likely. When he chose the Congo through the Masai country advocated by Mr. Joseph Thomson—the only living European who knew it personally—that it was much the better for obtaining food. Of course Mr. Stanley was not to know of the famine that has devastated the whole tract of country through which the Congo passes. It is obvious from his letter to Mr. Mackinnon that he expected no more plentiful supply of food between Stanley Pool and the Stanley Falls than he had obtained on the lower reaches of the river, and what he suffered here is now matter of history. At one point in this communication he writes, "We have had one hippopotamus within five days for 750 souls." Again "Not one mission station can supply its own people." He explains his taking possession of the steamer Henry Reed, on the ground that "the starving people would be tempted to force from every native or white the food which they could not obtain by purchase, and no one knew to what extent disorder would spread." Therefore Mr. Stanley "could not be a disinterested witness to the sufferings which the starvation would bring with it." In the still less cultivated territory for which the explorer was bound it is possible that food became a matter of life or death, and that he had to fight for supplies.

It is not probable that the rumour will be authoritatively confirmed or contradicted for some weeks. The death of Mr. Stanley would in itself be a disaster; but it is to be feared that if he has succumbed he has not done so alone. Most of his 750 men were to all intents and purposes as far from home as he was. His two English lieutenants were Major Barttelot and Mr. Mounteney Jephson; but though brave men of whom Mr. Stanley spoke as "super-excellent," they do not know the country and have had little experience of the natives.—*St. James's Gazette*.

ENGLISH RULE IN IRELAND.

MR. BALFOUR has addressed a letter to a Somersetshire gentleman who drew his attention to the fact that certain statistics quoted by Mr. Gladstone during the debate on the Crimes Bill were being extensively circulated through the country as illustrations of the results of English rule in Ireland. Mr. Balfour says:—

The authority which Mr. Gladstone gave for these figures was described by him as a "useful work recently published by an eminent statistician." The figures in question were as follows:—Persons evicted in Ireland in the present reign, 3,668,000; died of famine, 1,225,000; number of emigrants, 4,186,000. These statements contain very grave inaccuracies to which it much to be regretted and Mr. Gladstone, by accepting and quoting them without examination, should have lent the authority of his name. The first is an exaggeration so extraordinary that it is hard to understand how it came about that Mr. Gladstone, familiar as he must be with the authorized statistics on the subject, should not have at once detected it. The total number of evictions recorded in the official returns laid before Parliament is 113,262, and the total number of persons included in the families of these evicted tenants 577,553. From these figures we must deduct 177,721, being the number of persons who were immediately readmitted to their holdings either as tenants or as care-takers, thus obtaining 392,832 as the actual number of persons evicted, or less than one ninth part of the number stated by Mr. Gladstone. It should be added that large numbers of these persons subsequently came to terms with their landlords and resumed possession of their holdings. From the second statement we are apparently intended to infer that death from famine has been a characteristic incident of the reign of Queen Victoria. This is not the case. With the exception of the terrible period which followed the failure of the potato crop in 1847, no part of her Majesty's reign has been appreciably marked in Ireland by deaths from privation or want According to a careful calculation made by the Registrar-General for Ireland, not very much over one-half of the numbers stated by Mr. Gladstone died from causes directly or indirectly attributable to the awful visitation of 1847. Any attempt to connect the potato disease with a political cause is evidently absurd; but conjectures may legitimately be made as to the extent to which that calamity would have been aggravated but for the English connection, and it is well to remember that in order to meet this crisis the Imperial Treasury advanced £4,700,000 on loan to provide employment for the labouring poor, and that of this amount over £4,250,000 was within the year remitted or written off as a gift. It is not so necessary to consider the accuracy of the last statement (emigrated from Ireland 4,186,000), for it must surely be admitted to be at least an open question whether emigration has not alike benefited those who left and those who remained. Even now, after an enormous reduction in the population, parts of the country are known as the "congested districts," and so lately as 1883 Mr. Gladstone's Government legislated for the purpose of encouraging state-aided emigration. According to Mr. Gladstone's own showing upon the occasion when he quoted these figures in Parliament, the four millions of emigrants are estimated to have amassed wealth in their adopted countries to the amount of 655 millions sterling, while they had sent 39 millions home to their friends, thus giving evidence of a state of prosperity to which they could never have attained within the narrower limits of Ireland. I perceive from the newspaper extract which you enclose that Lord Kilcoursie announced to a public meeting that, regarding the subject of these statistics as "a great Christian question," he had given instructions to have Mr. Gladstone's figures printed and sent to every Liberal club in South Somerset. It is to be hoped that if he has carried out that determination he will still further elucidate this "Christian question" by circulating corrections, in the absence of which his original statement cannot be otherwise than wholly misleading.

THE REGENT STREET SCANDAL.

On the resumption of the Cass Inquiry on Monday, July 25, Mr. Grain, who appears for Miss Cass, stated that although efforts had been made to find the man Reeves, they had proved unsuccessful. The man Wheatley, however, was in attendance, as was also Madame Pietre, the French woman who refused to give her name before, and regarding the latter, information of such a serious nature had reached him that he should ask permission to further cross-examine her. Madame Pietri, on being recalled for this purpose, excitedly complained that certain inquiries had been made respecting her of a disgraceful character by the learned counsel, against whom she said she should institute an action for defamation of character.

On being asked questions by Mr. Grain respecting her previous places of abode, she refused to answer him, though she said she would answer anybody else; and, becoming very angry and excited, she was requested by Mr. Smith, the assessor, to leave the room for a time.

Mr. Horace Smith said he should like to ask Madame Pietri some questions, and she came back into Court and replied to some questions as to what she saw of the arrest.

Mr. Grain then proceeded to ask more questions, and was frequently stopped in his cross-examination by Mr. Horace Smith, and Sir Charles Warren, referring to it, said "I never heard anything so disgraceful in my life." She denied having passed as either Madame Avanzini or Mrs Richards, or by any other name than Pietri.

Mr. Grain, after some discussion, refused to further cross-examine the witness.

Edgar Walford, a draper's assistant at 50 Old Compton Street, said he saw Miss Cass taken into custody. He had seen her quietly walking along the street. She did not take hold of any gentleman, nor did she speak to any one. Neither was any other person with her. He did not see any woman who ran away. He was close to her at the time of the arrest. Cross-examined by Mr. Wontner—Miss Cass was arrested opposite Peter Robinson's in Oxford Street. He first communicated with Madame Bowman on Friday evening last.

Replying to Mr. Grain, he said he had his employer's permission to come and give evidence. In reply to Mr. Smith, he said he was sorry he had not come forward before.

Miss Cass identified the place of arrest as being in Oxford Street, thus agreeing with last witness.

The witness Wheatley was next cross-examined by Mr. Grain. He stated that he had seen a woman in Great Portland Street who was very like Miss Cass.

Some nights after her arrest he had told a detective officer of this, but forgot to mention it when he was in Court before. Mr. Grain stated that Reeves was not present. Endacott was recalled to depose as to the exact spot where the arrest took place.

Mr. Smith said he should like further evidence on this point, concerning which there was some discrepancy.

The inquiry was resumed before Sir Charles Warren, at Scotland Yard on Tuesday morning. Police-Constable Dyer, who was on duty at Oxford Circus regulating the traffic on the night of the arrest, stated that he saw Endacott twice, but did not see him with Miss Cass. In reply to Mr. Horace Smith, Mr. Grain and Mr. Wontner, stated that they had no observations to make. Sir Charles Warren then said that as there was no more evidence to be put forward, the inquiry was now concluded, unless, in the meantime, before he made his report to the Secretary of State, some important evidence was brought to his notice one way or the other, in which case he would give due notice.

CALCUTTA COMMERCIAL.

CALCUTTA, SATURDAY, AUGUST 13, 1887.

GOVERNMENT LOANS.

4	Per Cent. Promissory Notes	Rs. 97 15
4½	Per Cent. of 1870 (1885)	,, 100 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1878-79 (1893)	102 4
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (New loan)	102 4
4½	Per Cent. of 1879 (1893) (Coupon)	

DEBENTURES OF JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

7	Per Cent. 1886 (1891) Alipore Coal	103 0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) Asiatic	Noml.
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1888) Bowreah Cotton	102 0
7	Per Cent. (1887 1892) Calcutta S. N. Co	102 0
8	Per Cent. 1882 (1892) Canal Press	103 0
7	Per Cent. 1887 (1892) Cawn. Cotton Mills	104 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1891) Darj. Him. Ry.	98 0
5	Per Cent. 1881 (1896) Do. do.	[illegible]
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Dunbar Cotton	[illegible]
7	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Eastern [illegible]	99 0
7	Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Fort [illegible] Tea	103 0
[illegible]	Per Cent. [illegible] Gloster Jute	103 0
7	Per Cent. 1882 (1887) H[illegible] Jute Mills	100 0
7	Per Cent. [illegible] (1888) Hooghly Mills	103 0
6	Per Cent. 1883 (1888) Howrah Mills	103 0
6	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) do. (New issue)	101 0
7	Per Cent. 1884 (1889) Inland Flotilla	108 0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1893) India General	105 0
8	Per Cent. 1879 (1889) Kursoong Darj. Tea	103 0
8	P. Ct. 1887 (1890-92) Raneegunge Coal,	[illegible]
[illegible]	Per Cent. 1881 (1888) Sapakati Tea	[illegible]
8	Per Cent. 1884 (1894) Selim Tea	[illegible]
8	Per Cent. 1880 (1890) Sing & Murmah	104 0
7	Per Cent. 1885 (1895) Titaghur Paper Mills	105 0

CALCUTTA PORT TRUST DEBENTURES.

4½	Per Cent. of [illegible]	100 [illegible]

MADRAS MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5	Per Cent. of 1881 (1912)	Rs. 10[illegible]

CALCUTTA MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

6	Per Cent. of 1867 (1887)	Nominal
6	Per Cent. of 1870 (1889)	101 0
6	Per Cent. of 1872 (1891)	104 8
5	Per Cent. of 1878 (1908)	103 0
5	Per Cent. of 1884-85 (1905)	103 0
5	Per Cent. of 1885-6 (1915)	103 8
5	Per Cent. of 1886-87 (1916)	103 8
4½	Per Cent. of 1882 (1902)	96 8

MYSORE GOVERNMENT DEBENTURES OF 18[illegible]

5	Per Cent. for 20 years (1902)	Rs. 100 0

RANGOON MUNICIPAL DEBENTURES.

5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1888)	Rs. 102 0
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1892)	,, 102 4
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1896)	,, 102 8
5½	Per Cent. of 1881 (1900)	,, 102 12

JOINT STOCK SHARES

BANKS AND FINANCIAL COMPANIES.

STOCKS.	Paid Rs.	½ year's Divd.	Quotation Rs.
Agra Bank, Ld.	£10	2 p.ct.	125
Agra Savings' Bank	100	5 p.ct.	125
Allahabad Bank, Ld.	100	7½ p.ct.	186
Alliance Bank of Simla	100	5 p.ct.	145
Bank of Bengal	500	5 p.ct.	860
Bank of Upper India	100	5 p.ct.	40
Coml. L. M. Bank, Madras	100	4 p.ct.	10pr
Delhi & London Bank	£25	nil.	150
Himalaya Bank, Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	120
Mussorie Bank, Ld.	100	4½ p.ct.	110
National Bank of India	£12½	2½ p.ct.	122
Oudh Commercial Bank	100	5 p.ct.	103
Rohilkund Kumaon	100	4½ p.ct.	100
Simla Bank Corporation	325	3 p.ct.	...
Uncov. S. Bank (Agra)	100	4 p.ct.	70

COMMERCIAL COMPANIES' SHARES.

Agra Pressing Co.	100	6 ad-int.	...
Agricultural Phosphates	100	y 10 p.ct.	34
Alipore Coal Co.	100	nil.	120
Arakan Oil Co.	Rs. 9	......	Noml.
Asiatic Jute Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Bally Paper Mills Co.	£10	5 p. ct.	145
Baranagore Jute Factory	£10	nil.	93
Bengal Coal Co., Ld.	1000	7 p. ct.	1550x
S. Baragunda Copper (preference A shares)	a12-6	......	12½
Do. Deferred B Shares	£1	......	8
Bengal Ice Manfg. Co.	100	nil.	72
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	£100	2½ p.ct.	1,200
Do. Silk Co., Ld.	100	y 7 p. ct.	68
Do. Telephone Co.	100	[illegible] p. ct.	50
Bonded Warehouse	415	Rs 10p.sh	270x
Bowreah Cotton Mills	100	3 p. ct.	70
Budge-Budge J. Mills	80	nil.	86
Burrakur Coal Co.	100	5 p. ct.	140
Calcutta Central Press	100	y. 15 p.ct.	105
Calcutta Hydraulic	100	nil.	55
Do. Steam Co.	100	6 p. ct.	109
Do. Tramways Co.	£10	y 2 p. ct.	85
Camperdown P. Co., Ld.	100	5 p.ct.	101x
Canal Press Co.	100	nil.	85
Carew & Co., Ld. (Sugar)	100	2 p. ct.	100
Cawnpur Cotton Mills Co.	100	5 p. ct.	115
Do. Woollen Mills	50	5 p. ct.	68
Chitpur Hydraulic P.	100	nil.	52
Crown Brewery Musuri	100	y 7 p. ct.	105
Crystal Ice Co., Ld.	100	nil.	80
Darjeeling Himalayan Ry. Co.	100	6 p. ct.	102
Do. & K. Hotel Co.	100	......	31
Deoghur Ry. Co., Ld.	100	2½ p. ct.	92
Do. Mining Co., Ld.	10	......	4
Dunbar Cotton Mills	100	nil.	43
Egerton Woollen Mills Co., Ld.	100	5 p. ct.	100
Empress Ind Cotton Co., Ld.	500	4 p. ct.	400
Equitable Coal Co., Ld.	250	nil.	140
Fort Gloster Jute Manufacturing	100	nil.	87
Gobra Tannery Co., Ld.	100	nil.	100
Goosery Cotton Mills	200	5 p. ct.	215
Gouripore Co., Ld.	100	3 p. ct.	108
Great Eastern Hotel	100	2½ p. ct.	91
Hooghly Mills Co., Ld.	75	nil.	20d
Howrah Docking Co.	500	Rs.5 p.sh.	115
Do. Mills Co., Ld.	100	4 p. ct.	95
India G. S. N. Co., Ld.	100	6 p. ct.	92
Jheel Pressing Co., Ld.	100	nil.	Lqdn.
Kamerhatty Jute Mills	50	5 p. ct.	105
Kangra V. S. Co., Ld.	100	y 10 p. ct.	110
Lahore Tramway Co.	100	......	110
Landing & Shipping Co.	100	2 p. ct.	59
Lyell & Co., Ld., Allahabad	100	y 19 p. ct.	90
Morrison E. & Co., Naini Tal	100	......	65
Muir Mills Co., Cotton	200	7 p. ct.	290
Murree Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 10p. ct.	150
Naini Tal Brewery Co., Ld.	100	y 12p. ct.	120
Nasmyth's Pat. Press	100	nil.	60
New Seerbhoom Coal	100	6 p. ct	101
Orissa Coasting S. N.	75	nil.	50½
Planters Stores and Agency Co., Ld.	£10	3 p. ct	£11
Rajmahal Stone Co.	100	y 5½ p. ct	75
Ramkistopore Press	100	nil	35
Raneegunge Coal Asn.	100	y 5 p. ct	45
Riverside Press Co.	90	nil.	22
R. Scott Thomson & Co.	500	2, p. ct	24[illegible]
Scindia Paper Mills Co.	£1	......	Nom.
Do. Vendors Shares	£1	......	Nml.
Seebpore Jute Manfg.	100	nil.	88
Strand Bank Press Co.	100	nil.	51
Tarkessur Railway Co.	100	2½ p. ct	101
Titaghur Paper Mills	100	4 p. ct.	101
Union Jute Co., Ld.	75	10 p. ct	[illegible]
Watson's Patent Press	100	6 p. ct.	77

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

INDO-BRITISH INSTITUTION.—A MATRON WANTED immediately for the Girls' School. Apply by letter (with testimonials) to the SECRETARY, Middle Colaba.

CAUTION! CAUTION! CAUTION!—Many unprincipled dealers are now imitating MORTON MAJU & Co.'s TEA Packets in Design and Colour, and stamp them with names similar to our own to mislead the public.

TO AVOID SUCH DECEPTION, and Cheap and Injurious "Stuff" the public are requested to notice that the present name and address of M. H. MAJU & CO., the only firm of Tea Merchants is MORTON MAJU & Co., No. 22, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

WE GUARANTEE OUR EVERY TEA Package to be pure and unadulterated. None genuine without our Trade Mark on both sides of the boxes.—MORTON MAJU & Co., Bombay.

ROSES, GERANIUMS, DHALIAS, and other Cut Flowers in Perfection, carefully packed and forwarded by train.—THOS. BROMLEY, Moola Road, Kirkee.

NEW, CHEAP, and most amusing Game. The Italian Tivoli or BILLIARD at Bells, suitable for every Family, for a Trifling sum of Rs. 5-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay and Poona.

SURGEON-MAJOR A. S. G. JAYAKAR, Civil Surgeon, Muscat:—I have used BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE with success in some obstinate cases of Intermittent Fever, and have pleasure in recommending it as a safe and reliable remedy.

DON'T you know that Re. 1 paid for Batliwala's AGUE MIXTURE at Dr. BATLIWALA, Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay, and at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co., Chemists, Fort, Bombay, will be returned if the Ague or Intermittent Malarious Fever does not abate within three days by its use? Agents for Up-country Wanted. Apply to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, 39 Matoonga, Dadur, Bombay.

CLEARANCE SALE.—Flowered and Plain Sateens, annas 8 a yard, Zephyrs, Lawn's, "Fancy and Plain Muslin, marked at very low prices, at Mrs. J. HUNT'S, Milliner and Dressmaker, Apollo Street.

SHOP ASSISTANTS WANTED.—Drapers, Salesmen and Saleswomen. Previous experience required. Apply "B. C.", care of this office.

BARGAINS in remnants of Serges, Twills, Angolas, Nansooks, Cambrics, Cashmeres, Veilings, etc., etc. The CASH BAZAAR, Limited, Church Gate Street, and Poona.

BANDORA.—TO LET, for such time as may be agreed on, Mr. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy's house, at the Point. Apply to Dr. PETERSON.

WANTED a competent CUTTER. Apply with testimonials, and stating salary expected, to Messrs. ROSE & Co., Tailors and Outfitters, Secundrabad, Deccan.

WANTED, a BOOK-KEEPER. Salary Rs. 50. Only those experienced in double entry book-keeping need apply "MERCHANT," care of this paper.

WANTED, AT ONCE, an AYAH or NURSE, to take 2 children, aged respectively 15 months and 2 weeks, to London. Apply first by letter "C. R." Bombay Club.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by a Civil and Mechanical Engineer, Architect and Builder, Has an English degree and London diplomas, and twenty-five years' English and Indian experience. Apply to "BUILDER," care of this office.

NEW MUSIC,—Polka, "The Dawn of Day," by P. SCOTT, to be had at ROSE and Co., Bombay.

SINGER'S SEWING MACHINES. FOR CASH OR EASY TERMS. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

SPONGES.—HONEYCOMB (Hand and Bath), and Turkish finest quality and cheap. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla, No. 6. First Class Furniture for Sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

PEARSE'S RESTAURANT, 7, Church Gate Street.—Breakfasts, Tiffins, Dinners, Ices. Tea and Coffee, Wines and Spirits.

SHEDDON HOUSE, Ootacamund, TO LET, with Crockery and Lamps. Apply to BARCLAY and MORGAN, Madras.

DIAMOND BROOCHES, Bracelets, Necklets, Lockets, Studs, Pins, &c., &c., at S. and J. KHAN, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

TO LET, at MAZAGON, the Premises known as the ROYAL HOTEL, Dockyard Road. Apply to A. F. SOUNDY, Fort.

[illegible] Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—[illegible] and Co., Limited, Bombay.

[illegible] FLANNEL.—A new thin texture for Shirts and Sleeping Suits. Unshrinkable Shirt, Rs. 7-8. Suit 15. BADHAM, PILE & Co., Limited.

WATCH-MAKERS' TOOLS and MATERIALS of various descriptions at lowest wholesale and retail prices.—KANNY & Co., 6, Rampart-Row.

NOOR MAHOMED SULLEMAN, Gowalia Tank Road, Furniture Warehouse. First Class Furniture TO LET ON HIRE at reasonable monthly rent.

MRS. H. POWELL, Lady Monthly Nurse, having occasion to go up-country frequently, requests that letters for her be addressed to General Post Office.

PERAMBULATORS and BASSENETTES with Bicycle Wheels, Rubber Tyres, Morocco lined, with Apron Strap and Hood. GEYER & Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE, PILSENER BEER, exported by Messrs. Ledger, Smith & Co., London. In case of 4 dozen quarts at Rs. 4 per dozen. Apply to N. V. CURRANEE & Co.

WANTED URDOO COMPOSITORS for a Newspaper printed in Urdoo. Apply with testimonials, stating pay expected, to MANAGER, *Deccan Times*, Secunderabad, Deccan.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 14, Meadow Street, Fort.

JUST LANDED, ex. s. s. BRINDISI, a Consignment of Ewen's Celebrated Toilet Soaps for sale at Maker's Prices. Apply COMMERCIAL SALE ROOMS, 18, Forbes Street.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Bombay.

TO LET, SECOND FLOOR No. 42-44, Tamarind Lane, suitable for European Residence or Offices. For Particulars Apply to SORABJI HORMUSJI BATLIWALLA, No. 1, Bora Bazar Street.

JUST ARRIVED NEW PATENT ARISTONS, with Iron Axles and Brass Wheels, with 12 Tunes and packing case complete, Rs. 40.—L. STEFFENAUER, 8, Church Gate Street, Fort.

CHATEAU PALUGYAY, Red and White.—A fresh consignment of these well known Hungarian Wines just received. Price Rs. 17 per dozen quarts, Rs. 18 per 2 dozen pints.—P. MORRIS, 10, Medows Street.

C. JOST & Co., SCIENTIFIC INSTRUMENT MAKERS.—Repairs to Theodolites, Sextants, Compasses, Barometers, &c., under Guarantee. First-class Testimonials from Princes, the Army, Railway and Steam Navigation Companies.

TO BE LET, ALFRED THEATRE, opposite the Victoria Terminus Station. Any day in the week, Wednesdays and Saturdays also available. Apply to COOVERJEE NOWROJEE CONTRACTOR, No. 26, Borah Bazaar Street.

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FOR SALE.—Lathes, Sliding, Surfacing and Screw Cutting, 6", 7½", and 12" Centres, 6 to 20 feet beds; Seller's Screwing Machines, Planing Machines, Drilling Machines, Saw Benches, Punching and Shearing Machines, Fire Engines, Crab Winches, Screw Jacks, Taps and Dies, &c.—Richardson and Cruddas, Bombay Metal Mart.

G. A. CHARPIE and Co., Bombay and Calcutta. CAMPAIGN WATCHES, Keyless Crystal Case, unbreakable Plate Glass, our own Manufacture, is the Champion of good watches at a low price, elegant and durable. Rs. 10. Honestly built and Guaranteed for 3 years. Will give you no trouble.

PEARSE'S Machine-made BREAD, 12 Loaves per Rupee, delivered by Cart to all parts of the Island.—Church Gate Street.

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SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE of CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

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POWER of ATTORNEY Forms in two different forms. Annas 6 each.

BOMBAY GAZETTE DAILY, Rs. 48 for one year, 25 for 6 months, 13 for 3 months, Rs. 6 per month, in advance; postage extra.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
NO. 3, HORNBY ROW.
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

MR. N. H. GHEESTA,
DENTAL SURGEON,
MAY BE CONSULTED FROM 8 A.M. TO 5 P.M.
Extracts teeth under N. O. Gas,
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Next to *Bombay Gazette* Office.

IVORY BILLIARD BALLS.

WE would remind Owners of BILLIARD TABLES that the Monsoon is the best time to lay in their new Stock of Ivory Balls, and that we can supply all orders for the same at once.

JOHN ROBERTS & Co.,
18, Marine Street, Bombay.

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.
CALCUTTA EXHIBITION
THE HIGHEST AWARD FOR
SYMPATHETIC SQUARE PIANOS,
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY,
Sole Agents in India for the
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOFORTE FABRIK
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THE only maker of that name, whose instruments obtained ONE GOLD and TWO SILVER MEDALS with first-class Certificates, proving the superiority of their Pianos over all others exhibited.

We would caution intending purchasers not to confound the name with that of SCHIEDMAYER AND SOEHNE.

See our illustrated price-list free by post.
SOUNDY & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

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FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER, MADON and Co. our Agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily
" " " Overland Summary,
" " " Weekly Budget,
" " " Bi-weekly,
The Indian Travellers' Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay

and for all other publications issuing from this Office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER, MADON & Co.
Branch Establishment East Street, Poona.

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FAKIRJI RATANJI, L. M. & S.,

TREATS cases of accidents and injuries scientifically as well as according to the approved native system.

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(Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Street.)

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT" on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
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CIRCULATING
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A PLEA OR PRINCIPLE AND SOUND POLICY,
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Opticians to the principal Ophthalmic Surgeons in India,
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ARE the only Pianofortes of that name that are so favourably and widely known in India for more than 30 years. Inferior instruments have recently been introduced under a name which closely resembles theirs. Intending purchasers should therefore satisfy themselves that the name on the Piano they are getting is Schiedmayer and Soehne.

Gold Medals with HIGHEST Distinction at both the Antwerp and the London ("Inventions") Exhibitions, the only Firm of that NAME WHICH OBTAINED a Prize.

THE GRAND SQUARE PIANOFORTE, Cash Rs. 720.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 66.
Or 24 do. do. „ 36.
The Sympathetic Pianoforte, Cash Rs. 780.
Or 12 monthly instalments at Rs. 72.
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Zinc lined Packing Case, Rs. 25 extra. Delivered free at any Railway Station at Bombay or Poona.

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THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF
THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:
TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER
AT THE
FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS
IN GUJARAT,
BEING
A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS
CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,
WITH
Appendix containing the Resolutions of the
Bombay Government, dated the 26th March
and 25th July, 1884, respectively.
Price, 1 Re.; postage, 1 Anna
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, AUGUST 19.

ALTHOUGH the Banks and merchants' offices have been open, business in the bazaar has been at a stand-still to-day, owing to a native holiday. The telegraphic advices from Home too are quiet, and by no means conducive to activity.

The Bank of England return for the week gives the same proportion of Reserve to Liabilities, 41 per cent., but in the open market the rate of discount on 3 months' Bills is advanced ⅛ to 2⅝ per cent., 6 months' Paper remaining unchanged at 2¾ per cent. Stock Exchange quotations remain unaltered in every item, Consols at 101½, French Rentes at 107½.

The General Produce markets continue unaltered, and there is no change in prices of Wheat, although it is not impossible that the change in the weather in England, reported in the telegram received this afternoon, may interfere with the harvest, which is now in full swing.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday closed steady, with sales of 10,000 bales, including 1,000 Surats, and arrival quotations for Americans show an advance of 1-32d. in the near and 1-64d. in the distant positions. In spot prices, however, a reduction of 1-16d. is made in Good Fair and Good Omra, and Good Broach, ⅛ in Good Hingunghat and 3-16d. in Fine Omra, but the latter we fancy is merely a correction of the advance erroneously quoted yesterday. In New York Spot Cotton has advanced 1-16 cent, Futures 3 points.

The market here to-day has been practically closed, but we hear of the purchase of 200 bales Good Westerns, up-country, pressed at Rs. 169 per candy. No transactions are reported for local consumption.

WHEAT maintains yesterday's steadiness, and for the same reason, one or two firms being out as buyers to complete shipments within the next few days. For 85 per cent. Pessy there have been buyers ready at Rs. 4-2-6 without securing any quantity, but there are at the same time sellers of later delivery at Rs. 4-2 per cwt. We give the following as sellers' prices, ready railway terms:—

Fine Pessy	Rs. 4-4	per cwt.
No. 1 do.	„ 4-3	„
No. 1 Club Delhi	„ 4-0	„
Hard Yellow	„ 4-9-6	„
Red Ahmedabad	„ 4-0	„

LINSEED meets some little inquiry for new crop, but we have not heard of actual business.

The following were the arrivals of Produce into Bombay yesterday:—

Cotton	303	bales.
Wheat	5,745	cwts.
Linseed	1,163	„
Rapeseed	509	„
Gingelly	2,242	„
Poppy Seed	680	„
Groundnuts	1,327	„

FREIGHTS are quiet at about previous figures, tho only business of any importance which we have heard of being speculative orders given out for Dunkirk at 17s. 6d. per ton. We quote;—

		Cotton	
Liverpool	Ready	18s. 9d.	
London	„	20s.	
Continent or Open Charter	„	18s.	S. W. or Cotton.
Havre	„	16s. 3d.	„
Dunkirk	„	17s. 6d.	„
Antwerp	„	17s. 6d.	„
Marseilles	„	17s. 6d.	„
Genoa	„	17s. 6d.	„
Trieste, Venice	„	30s. at ex. 2s.	„

EXCHANGE has been very firm to-day, both for ready and forward, but especially the latter, the Banks being drawers of demand up to the end of October at 1s. 5 3-32d., and later at 1s. 5 1-16d., while Credits for March-April cannot now be done under 1s. 5 9-32d. The quotations for Tuesday's Mail are:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 5 3-32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 5 1-16d.	„
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 5-32d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight	1s. 5¼ to 9-32d.	„
Francs, 3 months' sight	1·82½	„

The shipments of Silver by yesterday's P. & O. steamer from London are advised by Reuter as £110,000 for this port in addition to £20,000 in Gold. The ease with which large amounts of this kind are absorbed in addition to the weekly supply of Council Drafts affords very practical proof of the limited nature of the demand for remittance on this side.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is quite strong at an advance of ⅛ all round, Fours being now Rs. 98 1-16, Fours-and-a-half Rs. 102⅛.

SHARES.—Spinning and Weaving Mills are not quite so strong as they were yesterday, and in some instances have receded Rs. 2½ to Rs. 5. Orientals are an exception, having advanced to Rs. 602½, and Ripons have improved to Rs. 900. Port Canning shares have hardened up to Rs. 320 per share.

[illegible] AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

—	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	14 pct.	770
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	10 do.	850xd
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	11 do.	665
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra Bank	10,000	£	£	6 do.	115
Hong. and Shang. B. Corporation	40,000	100	all	17½ do	£18
National Bank of India	37,320	[illegible]	[illegible]	5 pct.	122

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per cent. Stock	..	£100	—	—	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent	—	£100	—	—	£171

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Co.	1,303	1,000	1,000	...	1,375
Albert Edward Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	452½
Anglo-Indian Spinning & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,315	100	100	Rs. 5	108
Alfred Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Ahmedabad Ginning & M. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	..	—
Ahmedabad Mfg. & Calico Printing Co.	4,800	125	125	..	..
Ambica S. & M. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	..	..
Alliance Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Bellary S. & W. Mill, Ld.	871	500	500	Rs. 22½	575
Bombay Cotton Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	500	500	Rs. 20	330
Bombay United S. & W. Co.	90	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	890
Berar Manufacturing Co., Ld.	2,750	200	200	..	165
Central India S. & W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	4,500	500	500	Rs. 25	865
City of Bombay Mfg. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	870xd
Colaba Land & Mill Co., Ld.	4,000	700	700	Rs. 17½	735
Connaught Mills Co., Ld.	840	500	500	Rs. 25	615
Coorla S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	630
David Mills Co., Ld.	1,600	500	350	..	350a.
Dhun Mills, Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,415½	500	500	Rs. 25	655
Framjee Petit S. and Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	657½
Gordon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	9,770	150	150	..	180
Goolam Baba S. & W. Co., Limited	2,000	500	500	..	300
Guzerat Ginning & Mfg. Co., Limited	462	1,000	1,000	..	...
Guzerat S. & W. Co., Limited	421	1,000	1,000	..	..
Hindustan S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	..	885
Howard & Bullough Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	500	500	..	515
Hingunghat Mill Co., Limited	701	575	500	Rs. 37½	770
Hyderabad Deccan S. & W. Co., Ld.	700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625 861
Indian Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8[illegible]	1,380
Imperial Cotton Mills Co., Limited	1,360	500	5	Rs. 25	48
Jamshed Mfg. Co., Limited	1,600	25	25	Rs. 15	310xd
James Greaves Mill Co., Limited	1,320	5	50	Rs. 25	605xd
Jaffer Ali S. & W. Co., Ld., Original Increased	600 1,483	500 25	500 2	Rs. 14	420
Jubilee Mill Co., Ld.	466	1,000	500	Rs. 55	200a
Jewraj Baloo S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,125
Khandesh S. & W. Mills Co., Ld.	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	880
Khatow Makanjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	835
Lukhmidas Khimjee S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	910
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	3,500	100	100	Rs. 5	143
Madras United S. and W. Mill Co., Ld.	500½	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	2,475xd
Mahaluxmi S. & W. Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	..	605
Mazagon S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	5,000	250	250	Rs. 8	180
Morarjee Goculdas S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,465
Maneckjee Petit Mfg. Co., Limited	4,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,285
Naigaum Cotton Cleaning and Mfg. Co., Limited	1,300	100	100	..	38
Nawab of Baila S. W. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,000	250	250	..	...
New Great Eastern S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	895
National S. & W. Co. of India, Limited	600	1,000	1,000	..	510
Narayen Cotton Mills, Limited	500	1,000	1,000	..	200
Oriental S. & W. Co., Limited	5,720	625	625	Rs. 25	602½
People of India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,000	250	250	Rs. 6½	135
Presidency Mills Co., Limited	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	960
Prince of Wales S. & Mfg. Co., Limited	2,189	125	125	..	80
Queen S. & W. Co., Limited	789	1,000	1,000	Rs. 8[illegible]	1000
Ripon Mfg. Co., Ld.	611	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5[illegible]	900
Sassoon S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1500
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co., Ld.	1,716	500	500	..	500
Sholapore S. & W. Co., Ld.	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,190
Soonderdas S. & W. Mill Co., Ld.	650	1,000	1,000	..	665
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co., Ld.	2,100	250	250	..	250
Swadeshi Mills Co., Ld.	4,000	500	500	..	560
Victoria Mfg. Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	490
Veramgaum S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	..	500	500	..	..
Western India S. & Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	1,000	—	775

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTH.

JOHNSON—August 19, at Malabar Hill, the wife of G. F. Johnson, of a son.

DEATH.

TUBACK—August 19, at Grant Road, Bai Ruttonbai the widow of the late Pestonjee Merwanjee Tuback and the mother of Maneckjee and Merwanjee Pestonjee Tuback. Her third day ceremony will be performed to-morrow (Sunday) at 2 p.m. at the "Cama Baug" Khetwadi.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

HANCOCK—August 8, at Lucknow, the wife of Jno. Hancock, late Engineer, Messrs. E Dyer & Co, Mandalay, Burma, of a son.

DEATHS.

HUTTON—August 12, at Cawnpore, Pensioned Assistant Apothecary William Henry Hutton, aged 37 years.

HARRINGTON-TUCKER—August 11, at Hooghly, Bengal, Ernest Lindsay, the dearly beloved and only child of Francis and Helen Harrington-Tucker, aged 5 years, 1 month and 21 days.

MADDEN—July 19, Mary Stuart, wife of Major W C F Madden, 2nd Battalion, the Prince Albert's Somersetshire Light Infantry, aged 45 years and 4 months.

MICHEL—August 9, at "Tiverton," Mussoorie, of typhoid fever, Sydney Leonard Francis Hay, the dearly loved son of John and Sarah E Michel, aged 6 years, 10 months and 11 days.

NIXON—August 4, at Amritsar, of apoplexy, Alexander Treston Nixon, aged 66 years.

RANSON—August 15, at Aurungabad (Deccan), Thomas Staton Ranson, Pensioned Conductor, Ordnance Department, Hyderabad Contingent, aged 75 years and 13 days. Deeply regretted by a large circle of relatives and friends.—(English papers please copy.)

REYNOLDS—August 13, at Abu Road, Daisy, the beloved child of Willie and Maggie Reynolds, aged 11 months.

The Bombay Gazette

SATURDAY, AUGUST 20, 1887.

THE recently revived discussion of the question of a Medical Registration Act in Bombay has directed attention—partly because of the line which we ourselves and some of our correspondents have taken in dealing with it—to some of the characteristics of native medicine as practised by those whom some have called charlatans, though we have always been careful to speak of them under their recognized names as Vaids or Hakims. It is because of the turn that has thus been given to the discussion that we recognize a certain appropriateness in the appearance just now of Dr. Khory's "Bombay Materia Medica and their Therapeutics." At any other time it might have been difficult for Dr. Khory to gain attention for a work which is in great part a *catalogue raisonné* of the medicines—mineral, animal, and vegetable—which are used by native practitioners who have not yet taken to the ways of Western science. But he has dedicated it to the Gaekwar, in recognition of the zeal displayed by his Highness in promoting the cause of native medical science in India, and he has brought it out at a time when, thanks to the attention which our correspondent Dr. Bhalchandra and others have drawn to the merits and demerits of native medicine, there is some prospect of his gaining a hearing. He indicates that the object of his book is to give a full and accurate account of native *materia medica* and their therapeutics in simple and popular language, so as to render it useful not only to medical students and practitioners, but also to the public at large. Dr Khory's professional readers will wish that he had gone a step further than this, and indicated, in the light of the Western science which he has acquired—for he reminds us on the title page that he is a member of the Royal College of Physicians of London—how much of the lore that he has embodied in his five hundred pages is good solid grain and how much is vacant chaff. A medical man, we know, is not bound hand and foot by any particular system of medicine, even though he may have been brought up to it all his days. Some eminent practitioners in England make no secret of it that they are prepared to treat a patient just as the patient chooses. They will be all things to all men—allopaths to the allopaths, homœopaths to the homœopaths. They doubtless see good in both systems, and we must all hope that their patients profit by the eclecticism of their doctors. Now it seems to us that the respect for native medicine of a medical man who has been should be at the least discriminating. The praises of Yunani medicine were sung with enthusiasm by Dr. Bhalchandra a few days ago, and it must be conceded to him that though he had to make admissions that will not redound to the professional credit of the Vaids and Hakims for whom he pleaded, he established, what no impartial inquirer will deny, that there are materials in the Yunani pharmacopœia and methods in the Yunani treatment which do not merit contempt. Dr. Khory would have done a service if he had made a systematic inquiry into the merits of the materia medica which he describes, and had distinguished between what was worthy of a place in scientific medicine, and what deserved to be left in the case of untaught charlatans.

Dr. Khory's undiscriminating sympathy for both elements in native medicine, however, though it reduces the scientific value of his book, gives it an anthropological character which will bring it within range of the general reader's interest. We have not to turn over many pages before we find clear traces of the influence that veneration for the cow has exercised over Indian medicine. In the preparation of metallic compounds used medicinally the process of purification is not completed even by subjecting the metal to a white heat; an emanation from the cow has to be used. It would have been well if the author had indicated whether the *raison d'etre* of this interesting stage in the process is scientific or quasi-religious. But Dr. Khory is tolerant, and if questioned on the point would doubtless tell us that this peculiar manner of purification can at least do no harm. The book abounds, as such a book must necessarily abound, in unexplained and sometimes inexplicable therapeutics, but only once, so far as we have seen, does Dr. Khory suggest that a mystery needs investigation. In hysteria, we are reminded, the fumes of dried chillies are used for expelling supposed evil spirits—a piece of information of anthropological rather than of medical interest. But the worst of it is that we are not always sure whether it is for the use or for the entertainment of his readers that Dr. Khory uncovers the curious things of Indian medicine. When he tells us that a certain vegetable stimulant when given to children makes them talk early, we surely have an old wife's fable that is not likely to be of much use to the medical students and practitioners for whom the book is meant. There is one good reason why we must prefer so to regard it if it be true, as the learned and ingenious Professor Arsene Darmesteter has lately contended, that children are the depravers of human speech, and the real causes of dialect variations. Gold and pearls and ivory ashes have each their place in the Yunani pharmacopœia. The last named is credited with virtues which would not have commended it to the favour of Parson Malthus; but Indian ladies who love their lords believe in it, and here we have it, in black and white, a curiosity amongst the many curious things that the author has to tell us of. In this connection it may be convenient to remark upon the singular richness of the Yunani medicine chest in the particular class of compositions which Dr. Faustus would have set most store by. A pharmacopœia so replete as this seems to be with rejuvenescent material will always have its claim upon the regard of communities who are keenly observant of the obligations of a vigorous and abundant domesticity. But the Yunani doctor, like Molière, takes his material wheresoever he may find it. For a tonic he will give an essence of dove's flesh; for their eminent nutritive qualities he will use a *roti* of the flesh and bones of some bird of prey, or perchance an extract from the succulent meat; the poultry yard contributes matter which it can easily spare as a cure for colic; the lizard gives his bones, powdered and made into a paste, for another purpose; while a humble but sometimes irritating insect, which is said to do duty for the mosquito in the homes of the uncleanly, makes atonement for his provocations by helping the vaid, in some way that is not explained, to cure chronic quartain fever. "There's rue for you"—and rue, according to Yunani lore, increases the mental powers, as indeed do not a few of the herbs and compounds noticed in this very comprehensive book. Tobacco has its place in the Materia Medica, and its merits are recognized with a cordiality which those who pay court to the weed will appreciate. But it needs a strong faith in tobacco to believe that the oil collected from the *hukka* pipe can with impunity be dropped into the eye, the Yunani way of improving the sight.

Enough has been said, if anything were needed to be said, to show how narrow is the basis on which the apologists for the Indian medicine of the present day can rest the contention that it deserves to be recognized as a scientific system. They must at the least admit that the system abounds in excrescences which seriously weaken its claims, as a whole, upon the confidence of whoever looks at the matter from the scientific point of view. How otherwise can we account for the method of "purifying" aconite which seems to be in vogue, though we prefer not to describe it here. Or again, how otherwise can be explained or excused the belief which Dr. Khory tells us prevails that the stem of the harashankara plant, because it has a resemblance to the articulation of bones, is useful in healing or reducing fractures and dislocations? The prescriptions which the native doctors give are sometimes appalling in their comprehensiveness. All principles of chemical combination are thrown to the winds by a medicine which tolerates prescriptions containing twenty, thirty, or, as we find in one case, forty-seven ingredients! Unfortunately the author—who for the rest deserves every credit for the great industry that he has shown in compiling the book—seems to look with an impartial eye upon both the folly and the wisdom of the system he is expounding, and the result is that the more valuable elements in Indian medicine, which undoubtedly exist, are not really brought to light, suffering, as they are bound to do, from the bad companionship in which they stand in Dr. Khory's pages. However, he has opened out a way for whoever is willing to enrich the Materia Medica of the West with the treasures that are hidden in the systems of the East and for this he must be thanked.

IT is satisfactory to have in a recent judgment delivered by Mr. Justice West, an authoritative definition of the somewhat elastic offence known as "contempt of Court." There has been no leading case in India to which either the legal or the journalistic profession could refer for instruction and guidance on this subject. In this declaration of judicial opinion, it is now distinctly laid down that the High Court cannot be called upon to take notice of an alleged contempt of which a Magistrate's Court is alleged to have been the object. The latter is the guardian of its own dignity; it can deal with contempt, as it deems fit, and Mr. Justice West declared he had never even heard of an application for one Court to resent the contempt of another. This pronouncement clears the ground considerably, and is in accordance with common sense as well as with usage. The Magistrate who can exercise his own authority if he considers that contempt has been committed, does not require the assistance of the High Court. In dealing with allegations of contempt against the High Court itself, the principles laid down are equally lucid and satisfactory. The learned Judge pointed out that it was less necessary in India than it might be in England, to apply a rigid rule to comments addressed to the public in regard to a case in litigation. In England such comments may influence the jury who has to try the case, but in this country, where civil and criminal cases in appeal, are not tried by a jury, but by judges, the danger of the Court being affected or prejudiced is not so much to be feared. The effect of observations which might be prejudicial in the case of jurors who could not distinguish between relevant and irrelevant considerations, would not be likely to prejudice or mislead experienced judges. It was laid down a century and a half ago in England that contempt of Court consisted in one of three things, the scandalising of the Court itself, the abuse of parties or witnesses in a case, or the attempt to influence by an appeal to the public the decision which should be left to the unbiassed judgment of the Court. We may here remark that an important exception to the clause of the Indian Penal Code defining defamation, specifically exempts from penal consequences comments made in good faith, in regard to parties or witnesses in cases tried in a Court of law. Mr. Justice West draws a distinction between such a statement as that which appeared in these columns complaining of "the lax application of the provisions of the law" dealing with defamation, that if it had been applied to a specific case before a Court, it would be a reflection upon that Court, scandalising it, and tending to lower it in the estimation of the public, and that as such it might be deemed a contempt. We do not deny that there may be circumstances under which such a statement might be in essence and in fact a contempt of Court, but we affirm with confidence that as applied to an allegation made in Court, which was in fact haphazard, and not founded on fact or supported by evidence, it was not contempt of Court. Mr. Justice West indeed states that the writer in speaking of the evil effect that haphazard statements of this kind might produce, overlooked the conditions under which every application is made—conditions which are applied by the Court and will not suffer any person to make a statement at haphazard. We particularly adduced two instances in which such allegations were made, and we maintain that as they were calculated to colour the case as presented to the Court, they were prejudicial, and that to permit such statements to be made would cause the administration of the law to become so lax that it would become dangerous to the public at large. We affirm that in that contention founded on specific instances, we were not guilty either in act or in intention of contempt of Court. The learned judge, however, laid it down that the observation, in so far as it had a general application, could not be regarded as contempt of Court. The Press will generally approve of the scope and purport of the principles laid down, which are broad and liberal, and add to the security of journals which comment with reasonable care and in good faith upon cases that come before the Court. We are quite satisfied that the spirit which finds expression in the declaration that the Court is never inclined to cavil at reasonable discussion of what takes place in its precincts, and that when the judges are called upon to deal with what has appeared in a public journal as to the proceedings of the Court, they ought to be well satisfied that contempt had been intended. It is perhaps to be regretted that the learned Judge did not explicitly lay it down as an axiom that a Court is the true guardian of its own dignity, and that it does not require the counsel and the assistance of a man from the street in dealing with cases of alleged contempt. But after all that goes without saying.

IT is not easy to understand in what sense the Government "came to the support of the Land Bill," but it carried the amendments made in the Lords to the changes reluctantly made by the Government in the Commons, when it first came down from the Lords. What has happened is apparently this—that the Unionist Liberals who insisted upon the concessions announced by Mr. Balfour, and thereby discredited and endangered the Ministry which, as Mr. Howorth expressed it in the *Times*, had shifted from the position in which it was anchored and swallowed its principles, bethought themselves of the fate which might overtake them if the dissolution hinted at by Lord Salisbury should take place. They have decided to relinquish the concessions in question and vote with the Government. Mr. Chamberlain and his seven followers voted against the Lords' amendments, while the Hartingtonians voted with the Ministry. Whether the exhibition of all this vacillation, betraying evident bewilderment, will strengthen the Government in the long run, is somewhat doubtful. The concessions announced by Mr. Balfour and accepted by Mr. Parnell as satisfactory, included a revision of the rents fixed by the Courts before the great fall in prices last year, and also exempted the tenants' interest in their farms from the operation of the Bankruptcy clauses. Which of these concessions have been rejected by the House of Lords, or whether that Chamber has rejected them both, Reuter has not told us. The scope of the Lords' amendments is indicated by the statement telegraphed that they were of a character to deprive the Land Bill as amended by the Commons of half its value as a protection to the tenants against eviction, pending the settlement of the agrarian question by the Purchase Bill promised by the Government. In a political sense the divergence, now for the first time finding expression in votes, between the Whig followers of Lord Hartington and Mr. Chamberlain and the Radical Unionists, has a certain significance, as indicating a tendency of the latter to break away from Lord Hartington's leadership.

IT is inexpressibly vexatious to find that once again passengers from Bombay are to be quarantined at Suez. Sir Drummond Wolff's mission would not have been wholly abortive if it had brought the Egyptian Sanitary Board to a sense of the futility of such measures, which distract the attention of those concerned from using the only means which are likely to be effective in withstanding an invasion of cholera—attention to cleanliness, and the purity of the water-supply. The action of the Sanitary Board is not rendered the less objectionable because it is not altogether spontaneous, or due to the survival of exploded theories as to the possibility of keeping out epidemics by sanitary cordons. They place obstacles in the way of passengers from India, not because of a belief in the efficacy of that course, but to meet the exigencies of the Mediterranean Powers which are very apt to avail themselves of any decent pretext to throw obstacles in the way of British trade. If Egypt do not quarantine steamers coming from Bombay, there is always the possibility and indeed the certainty that vessels coming from Egypt to Mediterranean Ports will be quarantined. As Egypt is entirely dependent on this trade, the traffic through the Suez Canal between Europe and the East, being quite independent of Egyptian commerce, which makes no profit out of it, the quarantining of Egypt would put an end to its only external trade. To avoid this injury the Egyptian Sanitary Board quarantines vessels from India at Suez. The strange thing is that with British influence paramount at Cairo this course should still be possible.

MR. JANNI, agent of the Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's Steam Navigation Company has received the following message from Suez:—"twenty-four hours observation imposed for all arrivals from Bombay." The following telegram from the Political Resident, Aden, was published last night in a *Government Gazette Extraordinary*:—"Orders issued to quarantine arrivals from Bombay at Aden and Perim owing to quarantine at Suez."

THE Saugor to Etawah portion of the Indian Midland Railway is to be constructed by contract. The work has been given to Messrs. Glover and Company, of Bombay.

THE Government of India will take over the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway from the 1st of July next.

MR. GEARY will be nominated for the vacant seat on the Municipal Corporation.

WORK is said to have been suspended for some time on the Sarakhs branch of the Russian Transcaspian Railway. The reason for this is not known. The Oxus line seem more important in the eyes of the Russian Engineers now that the Merv-Chaharjui section has been completed.

MR. TOWNSEND, the petroleum expert, who has been engaged in exploring for oil near Sibi, will shortly make a thorough examination of the petroleum wells in the neighbourhood of Rawul Pindi. He resumes work in the Sibi district in the autumn.

THE Royal Engineer officers, summoned to Simla to assist in the preparation of designs for defence works, are Major W. H. Haydon, Captain E. C. Spilsbury, and Lieutenants E. A. Edgell, W. R. Hilliard, B. B. Russell, and G. Williams.

LADY DUFFERIN has consented to give her patronage to a charity ball which is to come off at Simla next month in aid of the new Roman Catholic Church. The ball will be held in the Town Hall, and will be on a large scale.

SOME proposals have gone home to the India Office, in which some new appointments have been recommended for the Secretariat of the Chief Commissioner of Burma.

BETTER reports are coming in regarding the cholera in Upper India, the late heavy rain having checked the spread of the disease. The letter which we published from our Rawul Pindi correspondent yesterday however shows that it is still severe.

CHOLERA has been bad in the further western Dun almost as far as the Jumna. In Judge Vansittart's tea plantation there were 18 seizures in one day, of which 9 were fatal. Cholera is beginning to subside in Deyrah and its immediate vicinity.

THE Goa Government have declared Damaun to be infected with cholera, and persons arriving from that station will be subjected to a quarantine of 8 days. The ridiculous part of this business is the disinfecting process through which letters and newspapers have to pass before delivery. The Goa Government should know that cholera exists to a larger or lesser extent in all the British villages surrounding Goa, and it is useless to resort to quarantine for vessels arriving either from British or Portuguese ports in India.

THE little known district of Dir, lying north of Peshawar on the direct road to Chitral, has been lately visited by an adventurous traveller, who met with a good reception.

SOME two-thirds of the Indian police stationed at Mogok, the head-quarters of the Ruby Mines district, were on the sick list last month.

A KASHMIRI has been sentenced at Jullundur to seven years' rigorous imprisonment for throwing a boy, a resident of Kartarpur, into a well after robbing him of his ornaments. The boy was, however, taken out of the well alive.

MR. A. O'MEARA, the well-known surgeon-dentist, has left Peshawar for Kabul on the invitation of the Amir, who has, it is said, long desired to consult him professionally.

FOUR persons, said to be British subjects, have lately been tried on a charge of murder within the territory of the Nawab of Bahawalpur.

THE Government has refused permission to Shah Mahommed of Sealkote to sue the Maharaja of Cashmere for Rs. 1,600 spent by him in the erection of certain buildings at Sealkote.

TWO native soldiers from Roorkee have been lent to the Rajah of Nahan, to instruct his Highness's troops in visual signalling, on the understanding that all expenses shall be borne by the Nahan State.

IT is probable that M. Pasteur may send out an Agent to India during the ensuing cold weather, to conduct experiments in the vaccination of cattle.

MR. THIBAUT has taken over charge of the combined offices of Registrar of the Punjab University and Principal of the Oriental College.

THE death is announced, on the 6th inst., of the Maharani of Ulwar.

THE Goa Government is going to build a new palace just behind the Municipal Hall in Pangim for the Patriarch Archbishop of Goa, at an outlay of Rs. 75,000.

THE minor Professor of Medical Jurisprudence at the Madras Medical College, who has hitherto been paid a salary of Rs. 200 per mensem, is, in future, to be remunerated by a fee for the annual course of lectures which he is required to deliver. By this arrangement a large saving will be effected.

AS a means of convenience an agreement has been entered into between the Madras and Pondicherry, Governments, under which British revenue officers, entering English territory on duty, are allowed to pass the respective toll-gates without payment of toll. The same system has been in vogue for some time past in the case of Police officers.

THE promoters of the Nilgiri Railway Company have been informed that the Secretary of State is unwilling to accept the responsibility of a Government guarantee even for a limited period, as suggested by them, upon the additional capital of five lakhs, which they wish to raise for the extension of the line from Coonoor to Ootacamund; and that, constituted as the Company is at present as a domiciled Indian one, legal difficulties exist to raising this capital in English money market, even if it be to obviate the necessity of State guarantee above alluded to.

THE quantity of wheat exported from the Central Provinces from the 1st of October last to the 6th of August was 28,64,651 bags of two-and-a-half maunds each, as compared with 25,79,327 bags exported in the corresponding period of last year.

THE receipts from five sales of Bengal opium and four-months' pass duty on opium exported from Bombay, have amounted to Rs. 3,14,14,125, which is Rs. 16,44,475 below the estimate. Of this latter sum Bengal opium has contributed Rs. 6,68,775, and Bombay opium Rs. 9,75,700.

THE total expenditure on State Railway stores purchased in England during the past year amounted to £760,660. Of this sum, £251,121 was spent on locomotive and rolling stock, and £179,779 on iron bridge work, the number of bridges erected last year being larger than usual. In India the expenditure amounted to nearly 29 lakh. of rupees, Kurrachee taking nearly half on account of coal purchase. The cost of the several stores establishments was only Rs. 65,000. The value of stores lost during the voyage out amounted to nearly £3,000. This was occasioned by the foundering of the Avocet in the Red Sea. The loss was confined to steel rails.

THE Bengali community have all at once been seized with the spirit of hero worship. The following is the latest instance:—"We call ourselves a grateful people, and so we are without doubt. But in some cases we seem to act as if we did not feel the slightest respect for the memories of our illustrious men. Michael Madhusudan Dutt died ten years ago, and his remains lie buried in the Circular Road Cemetery without a memorial or even an inscription to commemorate the spot." The proposal, of course, is to raise a suitable monument to the memory of this undoubtedly great man. "But," says a Calcutta paper, "we have not yet heard that the attempt to send his son to England has been successful. Appeals were made we know, and a good deal of nonsense talked and written. But the matter has so far hung fire. If funds are not forthcoming for a living object, we do not see what consideration can be paid to dead bones. There is a moral in these outbursts of enthusiasm, but its tendency will hardly favour the national character."

THE casualty list shows that the troops in Burma had hard and dangerous work to perform. From the commencement of the operations under General Prendergast to the end of last month, 13 British officers had been killed in action, 5 died of wounds, 17 of disease, 54 had been wounded and 125 invalided. Of the rank and file, British and Native, 116 had been killed in action, 35 died of wounds, 1,477 of disease, 446 had been wounded, and 4,186 invalided. In other words, 1,663 officers and men have been killed or have died of disease, and 500 have been wounded. The total casualties, including invaliding, are 214 British officers, 2,227 British rank and file, and 4,033 natives of all ranks, or a grand total of 6,474. This return includes the troops engaged in the Kubo Valley and Lower Burma, where some of the hardest work was done. The climate, as in our old campaigns, proved more fatal than the enemy.

IN its issue of August 13, the *Madras Times* commented very severely upon the conduct of a police officer who had committed a cowardly assault upon a native in the High Court. Colonel Weldon (the Chief Commissioner of Police) lost not a moment, after he had read the remarks, in instituting a strict inquiry into this affair. The result of this inquiry proves that no assault whatever was committed by the Police Officer in question. The facts of the case are as follows:—

Directly after the native prisoner was discharged, and as he was leaving the dock, the police officer patted him on the back, with his open hand, in the most kindly way, and said to him to Tamil: "Run along, you are let off. Witnesses whose evidence is unimpeachable, as well as the discharged native prisoner himself, fully corroborate this version of the affair—which is, we are perfectly convinced, the true one.

THE report on the experiments lately carried out in the Punjab Forest Department, with a view to the manufacture of turpentine from indigenous conifers, has not yet been printed. However, it is stated that the experiments have not been conducted in the most scientific manner; and some specimens of the turpentine extracted were not approved by experts at Arcot, Madras, to whom they were sent for examination. It is proposed, therefore, to stop experiments in the Punjab, and start them in the central circle, N.-W. Provinces, under direct management of the Forest School, and to send men from the Punjab thither to learn the process.

WITH reference to an extract from the *Madras Mail* which appeared in our issue of yesterday, regarding the false personation of Jevan Laul and Ananta Bibi in connection with a policy of assurance in the Oriental Life Assurance Company, Madras, for Rs. 2,000, we learn that the head office have received a telegram from Messrs. McDowell & Co., their chief agents at Madras, that Jevan Laul has been convicted and sentenced by the Chief Justice to eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE second part of the fourth volume of "Indian Meteorological Memoirs" has been published, containing a full history, by Mr. Alexander Pedler, of the meteorological conditions which attended the formation, progress, and disappearance of the disastrous cyclone which visited Orissa in September 1885, and the centre of which struck False Point on the morning of the 22nd, causing a large destruction of life and property. The cyclone was a comparatively small one, the diameter of the part, where the wind was of great force, being not more than 100 to 120 miles; while the central calm had a diameter of probably not more than 8 or 9 miles. It was a storm of great interest from a meteorological point of view, for it was generated earlier in the season than is usual with storms of such fierceness in the Bay of Bengal; it was also formed under conditions somewhat different from those usually obtaining; and when formed, it advanced with rather unusual swiftness in almost a north-westerly direction. Owing to its smallness, and to the rapidity of its advance, the cyclone gave very little warning of its existence, or of the direction of its advance, and hence the working out of this storm is of considerable value, to test the weak points in the present system of judging weather conditions in the Bay of Bengal, and of forecasting storms.

IT is said that Mr. Donald Crawford, the petitioner in the recent notorious matrimonial suit, is about to marry a widow who is as rich as she is beautiful.

The Stonehouse Local Board have finally resolved that Mr. Horace Cox, of the Bengal Civil Service, shall be paid the £200 offered for the arrest of the absconding solicitor Curties. There was a warm tussle over the matter in consequence of the receipt of the following report from Superintendent Hogg, of the Calcutta Reserve Police Force:—"The gentleman who first gave me information which led to the arrest of Mr. Curties first obtained from me a promise that his name was not under any circumstances to be divulged. He said that he was on several occasions the guest of Mr. Curties in England, and for that and other reasons does not wish his name made known. He requests that whatever portion of the reward may be awarded him may be made for the benefit of Mr. Curties's daughter. If I am considered entitled to any portion of the reward, I should be glad if it could be devoted to the same purpose. Mr. Cox, of the Bengal Pilot Service, also gave me valuable information and assistance. The assistant manager of the Great Western Hotel gave me information when I was in search of Mr. Curties, which materially assisted me in arresting him." The idea of an anonymous informant was generally rediculed, and Mr. Cox, senior, who attended to watch his son's interests, expressed a strong desire "to hoist Superintendent Hogg on his own petard for that abominable concoction of a report."

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE WEATHER IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, Aug. 19.

The very severe drought that has so affected England for the past two months has at last been broken by rain coming down in torrents, accompained by tremendous thunderstorms throughout the country, but more especially in and around London.

GOVERNMENT AND THE LAND BILL.

The Government came to the support of the Land Bill in the House of Commons last night, and carried the amendments made in the Upper House by applying the closure.

Mr. Chamberlain and seven Unionist members voted against the amendments.

THE RUSSIAN PRESS AND BULGARIA.

St. PETERSBURG, Aug. 18.

The *Moscow Gazette* hints at the possibility of a Russian occupation of Trebizonde and Erzeroum unless Turkey interferes in Bulgaria.

COLLAPSE OF THE AFGHAN REVOLT.

DISPERSAL OF THE INSURGENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Aug. 19.

Further accounts confirm the report of the dispersal of the Ghilzai insurgents after the fight of the 26th July. Their supplies are exhausted. Most of the principal leaders are said to be in Lohana.

The Andari soldiers are broken into small parties and dispersed. It is further reported that General Ghulam Haidar with the bulk of the Kabuli troops has marched north.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, Aug. 19.

Reports from Kandahar say that the Durani troops, under Iskander Khan and Gholam Hyder, have been ordered to return to Kandahar, while the Kabuli regiments march northward to Ghazni *en route* home.

The rebels are said have dispersed among the hills, their villages in the plain country having been laid waste by the Amir's troops. The Ghilzai supplies moreover are said to be exhausted, and the temporary stimulus given to the rebellion by the appearance of the Andari mutineers on the scene has passed away, as these men dispersed after the fight of the 26th.

The principal rebel leaders are reported to be in Lohana to the north of the Zhob Valley. It is calculated that the Amir has some 20,000 regulars and 30,000 irregulars in his army at the present time, 50,000 men thus representing the armed strength at his disposal to hold the various fortresses and cantonments in Afghanistan, and to deal with the rebellious Ghilzais. The forces operating under Gholam Hyder Orakzai and Sikander Khan cannot number more than 7,000 all told, though reports as to the irregular levies are very vague.

The garrisons of Ghazni and Kandahar may be reckoned at 5,000, so there are in and about the area of disturbance some 12,000 men, so far none of these seem to have shown signs of disloyalty; and after the last defeat of the Andari mutineers and local insurgents, the Amir's prestige is sure to rise.

Abdur Rahman is reported to be again full of confidence, and now that the difficulty on the Oxus has passed away, he may reasonably hope to be soon in the position of a most absolute Ruler Afghanistan has known since the days of Dost Mahomed.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

The Viceroy leaves Simla on the 27th October, and travels straight through to Sibi, where his frontier tour begins.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MAILS.

SUEZ, Aug. 18.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Hydaspes, with the outward mails of the 12th instant, left here for Bombay at 10 p.m. to-day.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

PORT SAID, Aug. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Wardha, outward bound for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, left here to-day.

SINGAPORE, Aug. 19.

The P. and O. Co.'s s. s. Deccan (extra) left here for Bombay to-day.

ADEN, Aug. 18.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Duke of Sutherland, outward bound for Colombo, Madras and Calcutta, left here yesterday morning.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer *Quetta*, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras and Colombo, left here this morning.

The Austro-Hungarian Lloyd's S. N. Co.'s s. s. Orion from Bombay (10th) arrive here to-day.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Aug. 18.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Fair Dhollera	3⅞

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	69¾
4½ per cent. "	72¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101⅛
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102
4½ per cent. French Rentes	107¼
Bar Silver	44 7-16

The Bank of England returns for the week ending yesterday show the following results:—Total bullion, £20,800,000; no change; public deposits, £3,900,000; increase, £1,000,000; other deposits, £23,700,000; increase, £1,000,000; other securities, £19,000,000; decrease, £100,000; notes and gold, £11,500,000; increase, £200,000.

The Bank's Reserve is 41 per cent. of the Liabilities.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(AUGUST 19.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect. Moulmein route to Siam interrupted.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

THURSDAY NIGHT, Aug. 18.

10 p.m.	78·0

FRIDAY, Aug. 19.

6 a.m.	78·3
10 a.m.	82·0
2 p.m.	83·4
4 p.m.	83·2

The wisdom of many of the acts of the Cawnpore Municipality has been seriously questioned, and it has been suggested that if that body were leavened with the non-official European element there would be less ground of complaint. It is satisfactory to know, however, that the Government do not share these views and that they are well pleased with things as they are. The chairman's report on last year's administration "has been read by Sir Alfred Lyall with much satisfaction." The energy and intelligence of the unofficial members of the Board are commended, and special notice is made of the improved assessment of the license-tax from which the town derives most of its income. "A revision of the lists during the year reduced the number of persons assessed from 5,580 to 4,647, a number of poorer traders on whom the tax pressed heavily being wisely struck off, while greater care and vigilance in assessing the higher grades increased the total yield by Rs. 9,500. The whole assessment was collected in full. These results are eminently satisfactory." It is further remarked that the cost of collecting this tax is kept within extremely small limits, the expenditure in Cawnpore contrasting very favourably with the cost of collecting the octroi taxes in force in other towns. "The license tax therefore has the great merit of economy, though it may be unpopular on other grounds." The attention paid by the Board to sanitation, conservancy, and public works is also commended. The Local Government therefore is well pleased with the present Board, and if the European community is discontented with its municipal masters, it will have to prepare a strong case against them.

WEDDINGS AND OTHER NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

(FROM A LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, July 28.

Our season of gaieties, entertainments, and pleasure parties, when all that is most fascinating in womankind, and all that is most bewitching in millinery, are leagued in a conspiracy to dazzle the eyes and conquer the ever-vulnerable hearts of our Englishmen, has culminated naturally like its predecessor seasons, which now are pages of history, in the wedding of many of the actors in this bright world's pageant.

In these days all people are more or less married. I use the qualificatives advisedly. "Some people are," as Artemus Ward says, "very much married." With the courage of the player at rouge et noir, or of the youngster diving in the bran tub, they plunge into the game matrimonial without reckoning the cost. Most people try their luck at least once in the life lottery, which is as full of prizes as of blanks, though the blanks seem to come uppermost. The Benedicks of the world are at any rate very numerous, and whatever statistics may prove about the numbers of women unmarried, I hold to my original assertion that most people are more or less married. Another undeniable fact is that most people, I except the principal actor and actress on the occasion, love weddings. The clergyman enjoys the exercise of power in tying that knot which no man shall untie: the fussy, flighty, limp-attired pew opener seeing weddings through a beautiful Danaen haze of half-crowns and shillings, delights in an excitement that has so agreeable a result. The choir boys, though their prospects of *loot* are limited to the lost favour of a guest, or the flowers dropped from the overgrown bridal bouquet, feel unwonted exhilaration on the occasion, and in their effort to act up to it, forget their dignity of demeanour, their harmony, time, tune, and every thing. The relatives triumph in this happy consummation to their individual exertions. They glory in the success of their schemes, feeling that fate instead of guiding had allowed them to lead the way. The guests take a bland pleasure in looking well themselves and taking stock of the rest of the company, its clothing and its conduct. But the one who enjoys it most is the bachelor spectator, who has never put his head into the noose. From a quiet corner in the gallery he surveys the scene, and happy in the fact of wearing an ordinary old coat, looks down on his fellows in their uncomfortable wedding garments. He delights in the flurry of the nervous, nearly late bridegroom, in the fuss of the bridesmaids, with their finery and flowers, but above all he revels in the doings of the bride's mother, the mamma-in-law elect of the happy man, who, a very Queen of Sheba in the richness of her apparel, flutters from place to place uneasily awaiting the coming event.

* * *

I acted the rôle of the cheerful spectator in the gallery at a very pretty wedding yesterday. I shan't tell you the names of the church or the people, for one can criticize more freely the doings of the incog. The church, which is old and pretty, was decorated with clusters of roses, yellow marguerites, and tall white lilies; garlands of those golden daisies that grow wild in some counties, were twined round the pillars and the reading desk; and the air was fragrant with the scent of pinks and mignonette. About a hundred guests assembled in the church before the ceremony, which took place, as is usual now, at half-past-two. The bride's mother wore a dress of heliotrope merveilleux, trimmed with needlepoint of the time of Charles the Second. An elder sister of the bride's had a terra-cotta velvet and satin, which was becoming. One of the guests had a dress of white and sulphur; another of white and gold. The four bridesmaids wore dresses of salmon pink soft silk, with insertions of valenciennes near the end, and long soft Liberty silk sashes. Their hats were of tulle and salmon silk, with pink carnations to match, and their bouquets were carnations of the same suit as their dress. A young sister of the bride's also wore a soft pink silk frock, with smocked bodice and loose artistic sleeves, and a pretty broad-brimmed tulle hat with clusters of pinks and bows of ribbon. A boy page in claret velvet, buckled shoes and wig, held the bride's train, which was of striped white brocade silk. Her dress was satin and Brussels lace, and her veil was also Brussels. The little page had evidently been instructed to walk with slowness and dignity, but the bride's brother, who gave her away, had apparently not had similar instructions, for he started up the church at a brisk trot, to get the journey quickly over no doubt; the bride, for the sake of appearances, tried to keep up with him, consequently the train held by the dignified page seemed like the leash with which an elderly lady strives to restrain the impetuosity of an active young terrier dog.

* * *

The procession up the church was in truth a failure altogether. The choir boys chanting the hymn scampered ahead like a flock of Hyde Park sheep. The greyness of their festal attire was a thing to be wondered at. It would be well if intending bridegrooms would lay by a small sum towards the necessary whitening of the wedding garments of those who are to take active part in the ceremonial. I would also recommend, where possible, that there should be a full dress rehearsal a day or two previous, and it would do no harm if a hint were given to pew-openers that the Danaen shower would fall more or less plentifully according to the decorum with which they attended to their share of the ceremony. Brides would do well to remember when they delay over the set of their orange blossoms and the fall of their fringes, that there is a weary bridegroom who has no fringe to fix and no veil to settle, waiting in the church pew, and murmuring with Mariana, "I am weary, and she cometh not"; and bridegrooms might try to compose their countenances as they walk down the church after the ceremony and try not to look the fools they feel.

* * *

I notice in the *Queen* newspaper this week a column of hints on weddings, most useful no doubt. I wish some one would compile a book on the subject, of course from an outside point of view. As Oliver Wendell Holmes says, sermon hearers are much better judges of the quality of sermons than sermon preachers; so wedding goers are better judges of such ceremonials than the person who has been most often married can possibly be. *Experientia docet*, says the proverb, but in this case people would, I am sure, be more pleased to learn from others' experience than their own.

* * *

The different phases of American life have come in during the past season for a plentiful share of our London sympathies. We have gone in for the romance of Wild Western sport at Earl's Court; we have roused our philanthropy in preparation for "Bright Eyes" lectures on the wrongs of American Indians, and worked off any excitability we had left over the mimic struggles, disappointments, rogueries and crimes which go to make up the "Shadows of a Great City." Scarcely a typical "Princess" play, having too much of the melodramatic flavor of the Adelphi about it for old tradition: sensational, very well put on the stage, and acted throughout with great spirit, its tragedy and comedy so evenly balanced as to leave one's mind at the close in the happy blankness of the nation that has no history. The scene is laid in New York, the story, the old one, of a girl disinherited for an imprudent marriage, and dying a pauper, unconscious that her father's will has made her little girl an heiress under the guardianship of his nephew, who has already made away with the family diamonds and managed to throw auspicion on a young sailor, who is convicted and sent to Blackwell's Island. This model trustee finds out that his young cousin is an inmate of the pauper ward connected with the prison, and with the assistance of an old Jew manages the escape of a convict of his acquaintance on condition of his carrying off the child and "giving it a chance of learning to swim" off Hellgate rocks. Unfortunately for the success of the guardian's scheme, the acting conspirator asks the sailor boy, his fellow convict, to escape with him, and finds out too late that his companion does not relish the morality of sending the child by a short cut to Paradise. There is a moonlight view of East river, with New York sleeping in the distance, very pretty but for a disturbing vision of transversely striped figures struggling in the foreground. The child is of course saved by the sailor, and fifteen years after we see her a charming girl brought up by a poor Irish woman. She is engaged to be married to her rescuer, but he has the misfortune to be arrested as an escaped convict, having been betrayed by his old comrade to the prosperous banker trustee. The heroine is taken under the wing of her guardian whom she hates, and after an attempt being made on her life, and two or three minor catastrophes, the shadows clear away and justice is dealt all round.

* * *

The tragedy is certainly the *piece de resistance* of the play, but there is plenty of fun also. Jokes do not bear repeating however; like whitebait, they must be served hot. I confess to a sneaking pity for the unprincipled guardian, who looks as if he could enjoy life, while a cottage to themselves thatched even with sighs would apparently satisfy the unworldly lovers.

* * *

It was very well for ordinary ball givers that the entertainment given by the Rao of Cutch took place at the very end of the season, for it is indisputable that none of our royal parties could at all compete with it in variety or magnificence, which means expenditure. The air was kept delightfully cool by large blocks of ice looking like mimic glaciers that had strayed into a land of tropical vegetation. The palms and lilies and roses were everywhere in richest profusion; the *convives* still smack their lips gratefully at the remembrances of the viands and the wines, and those whose souls rise higher than the pleasures of a feed, remember with pleasure the picturesqueness of the scene in which the picturesque host played so active a part. It was a pleasant novelty to import the cool Indian fashion of white-draped attendants.

* * *

We are not apt here at suiting our surroundings to our climate, and even when we roast under an almost tropical sunshine, we have not the forethought to be cooked in suitable garments. I hear that the Parisians are making a party colour of the red that has been so fashionable this year, and red is now the livery of the followers of Boulanger, which is not pleasant for those Orleanists who love bright colours.

* * *

There is a dreariness in artistic circles; most of the labourers have fled to the fields to do their summer work. Alma Tadema has not yet gone. He presided at the prize-giving of the Crecy Club at Lambeth last evening, and gave a most interesting address to the future artists in training whose Alma Mater is Lambeth. One of the surprising things he said was that he does not approve of English students studying in Paris. French art, he says, has gained more from the English school than the English from the French. But artists learn a great deal from one another, and it is no use to lay down hard and fast rules of study in any branch, especially in one of so wide a scope as that of picture-making.

* * *

You in India who share in a larger degree than most of us at home the advantages that have followed from the great dicoveries of Cooke and Wheatstone, will peruse with interest the report of the speeches delivered on Wednesday night at the dinner celebrating the Jubilee of the Electric Telegraph. From an Indian point of view, the most important speech was that of Mr. John Pender, who, quoting Puck's saying to Oberon

> "I'll put a girdle round about the earth
> In forty minutes,"

showed that there is at the present time sufficient cable in existence to go round the earth five times, and the amount is being increased daily. Your readers may remember that at the recent meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company, it was announced that the directors had decided to lay a cable to Gibraltar and Malta, so as to be independent of France. I am glad to say that the first and larger portion of this work, the line between Land's End and Gibraltar, was successfully completed two days ago, and that the remainder will be undertaken without any unnecessary delay. The speeches at the banquet I have referred to, were on the whole worthy of the occasion; but I am surprised that the beneficial effects of the electric, and especially the submarine telegraph, on the commercial progress of the last half century were not more strongly emphasized. I had the privilege not long ago of meeting one of the most distinguished practical electricians of the day, and I asked him what he supposed was the proportion of commercial to the general telegraphic traffic of the world. His reply was that nine-tenths of all the telegrams relate to commerce, and a similar statement was made by Mr. Pender in his speech at the Holborn Restaurant. The same high authority told me that about five years ago, a calculation showed that of all the "cablegrams" that were sent from America to England and *vice versa*, those of a political and social nature only amounted to 2½ per cent. The latter class of messages may have increased since then, but it is still very far behind the commercial.

* * *

I am sorry to state that Major Evans Bell is dangerously ill,—nay, more, he is suffering from a disease which cannot fail to speedily end fatally. For many years Major Evans Bell has filled a prominent space in Indian affairs on this side. No more honest or trustworthy friends of the people of India could be found. Latterly he has been less energetic than usual, owing to a variety of causes, ill-health and misfortune being not the least of these causes. He wrote temperately and well. His life of General Briggs is a model of what such a book should be. Some there are who hold his pro-Indian advocacy was detrimental to our Empire in India, but even these agree in bearing testimony to his personal worth and character. A meeting of Anglo-Indians, like-minded with him, English sympathizers, and Indians in England, is to be held to-morrow in the Westminster Palace Hotel, to bear testimony to his work, and to give him such encouragement and support in his suffering as the knowledge of a recognition of his labours may afford to an earnest and unselfish worker. Your citizens will be interested in knowing that Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji is to preside at the meeting I have mentioned.

REVIEWS

SELECTIONS FROM GUJERATI POETS.

Those of the natives of India who deplore the indifference of the educated portion of their community towards their own mother tongues, will no doubt be glad to find that the introduction of the vernaculars in the course proposed for the School Final Examination will afford, in some degree, an incentive to their study. Among the books which have already been published in anticipation of the demand, is a publication entitled *Kavyanimajjan*, which contains selections from the works of some of the leading poets of Gujerat. The specimens cover a wide range of thought, and include many varieties of diction and metre. There are the moral pieces of Samalbhat, inculcating pure maxims of life, and making light of the pomps and vanities of the world. Then there are selections from Premanand and Narsingh Mehta, both eminent among bards for their humour and descriptive power; while some metaphysical disquisitions of Akha occupy some of the concluding pages of this book. The publication would not have been complete without specimens gleaned from the writings of Dalpatram Dayabhoy. But we venture to think that this blind poet, who has been honoured by the Government with a C.I.E., and by the public with a testimonial, has written many pieces far superior to his description of early morning, which along with some queer and perhaps ingenious imagery, contains ideas which scarcely rise above the commonplace. On the whole, Mr. Harikrishna Baldew Bhat, who is the author of the book, has judiciously performed the task which he had set before himself. He intends his work as a text-book for students, and has illustrated the poems with very copious notes. In fact, his glossary of difficult words forms by far the largest part of the book, as well it might, because the poet has yet to be born in Gujerat who, instead of lending a mysterious dignity to his ideas by the free use of "sounding sesquipedalians," will express the genuine emotions of the heart in a language which may be understanded of the common people. Among these poets, Samal Bhat appears to have made the nearest approach to simplicity, and he has his reward in the firm hold which his productions have on the mind of his readers. To this day many a wandering minstrel throughout Gujerat thinks he can best earn a decent livelihood by reciting the moral verses of this popular poet. Mr. Bhat has creditably performed a laborious task. But since he intends his book for schools, he might as well have added some explanatory notes in connection with his learned preface.

THE EARTH'S WATER SUPPLY.

Mr. W. H. A. Wallinger, formerly Deputy Conservator of Forests in the Bombay Presidency, has recently published a pamphlet on "The Water Supply of the Earth," with special reference to the "reforesting of hills, mountains, and uplands, the clearing and deepening of lakes and inland seas and river and stream channels, the regulating of the depths of estuaries and seas, the preservation of soil, the purification of winds, and the natural storage and purification of water in relation to the well-being of animal and vegetable life." The subject is large, but Mr. Wallinger has enlarged his survey of it by glancing at the tithe difficulty, the state of agriculture in England, the depopulation of Ireland, and many other things that have little to do with the question in hand. The pamphlet moreover, is sadly wanting in arrangement, and Mr. Wallinger would have done greater justice to his subject had he presented his facts and arguments in something like a well-ordered sequence. As it is we have some difficulty in arriving at Mr. Wallinger's argument. He shows from an abundance of examples the terrible economic results of disforesting, and on the other hand he shows how re-afforesting will change a climate, revive agriculture and bring back the lost prosperity of a people. Mr. Wallinger's illustrations, both of the evil and of the efficacy of the remedy he points out are apt and numerous.

On the 16th of June, at Mount Vernon, State of New York, Mr. Edmunds, a Justice of the Peace, had a man and woman before him whom he first married, and then immediately sentenced to four months in the penitentiary. The woman was a servant who had given a latch key to the man to enable him to visit her after her master's family were asleep. The police caught him coming out of the house, and arrested him for a thief. The man told what he was doing, in the expectation of being let off, but with the result of implicating the woman in his crime.

THE DECLINE OF THE "WALER."

(BY AN AUSTRALIAN.)

The "Waler" has been long known in India as a useful and serviceable horse. In fact so useful has he been that for a number of years this class of animal has almost entirely supplied the requirements of the English Army in India, and to a great extent the demand of the general public. The supply of Walers has been regular, and in the season shipment after shipment can be depended on to arrive in the three metropolitan cities of India. But it is urged that the Waler is declining in stamina, bone and sinew. Is there any truth in the assertion? I think there is some foundation for the statement.

On an average about 2,000 to 2,500 horses are annually landed in India from Australia. The principal port of export is Melbourne. Sydney sends now but very few, though the original shipments were from New South Wales, and hence the term "Waler" for all Australian horses. Though the port of shipment is Melbourne, it must not be presumed that the horses are reared in Victoria. Far from it. The bulk of the animals landed in India are brought from the "back blocks" of New South Wales, the stations about Riverina and further on to Wagga-Wagga. A large number are brought from Victoria, but these horses are expensive, and only go to make up the superior part of the shipment. It is strange, but a fact, that the majority of the shippers are not breeders. There are a few who breed their colts, but the number turned out of their stud is insignificant. As an instance of this, there is Mr. Macintosh, the well-known shipper. He generally sends over from 750 to 850 horses a year. This gentleman has a breeding establishment at Bushy Park in Gippsland. But out of the 700 or 800 he exports to India, how many go from his own stud? Fifty or sixty! The man who gets the M brand is lucky, for all the animals have good pedigree, are sound and what might be termed in sporting parlance "goers." Of the others I hardly think that they export 20 each of their own breeding. Mr. Madden does not breed horses, no more do Messrs. Weeks, Gidney, Warner or Atkinson. Mr. Lyons, the partner of the last named gentleman in export business, does a trifle in this way, and so does Mr. Kerouse, but here it ends. Where, then, does the supply come from? Only those who have travelled through Australia can tell. The *pick* of the shipments come from the Western district of Victoria, such as Warrnambool, Camperdown, Colac, Portland and towns in that direction. Then comes Gippsland. The best breeding establishment here is Kilmany Park. It is the property of a popular sportsman, the Hon'ble Mr. Pearson, and when he has any horses for the Indian market, it is a certainty that they will be snatched up at once. The horses bought in these districts fetch high prices, and by the time they are landed in India, and all expenses paid on them, they do not turn over to the shipper the handsome profit some people imagine he gets. The *bulk* of the shipments is obtained in this manner. Agents are sent by the shippers into the "back blocks" of New South Wales and the farming centres of Victoria. The agent generally knows a horse, and pretty well knows the requirements of the Indian market. He runs up a mob of say from 20 to 50 horses in a stockyard, and weeds out those he does not care for. He makes an offer of ready cash to the farmer or squatter, as the case may be, for the lot, and gets them at pretty reasonable rates. I have known of £1 per head being paid for a mob of ten nags, but the average is from £3 to £10 or £12 per head. Then they are driven in mobs to the River Murray, and brought over in "bond" to Victoria, as there is a duty on every horse brought in from the sister Colony and shipped at Melbourne for India. They are almost all unbroken; in fact, I think 95 per cent. from across the "border" never wore a saddle, or clamped a bit. The daily attendance of grooms on board, and the close confinement on the ship, make them almost docile when they land in India. There is as a rule little attention paid to breeding, no regard to pedigree, the only object being to get a fairly sound horse, which will sell in India or pass the Veterinary Surgeon for the Artillery or Cavalry.

The question now comes, will breeding good horses pay for the Indian market? The answer to this is short. It never will. To prove this, I will just put a few figures together. A good horse, well bred with good bone and sinew, and a sound barrel, is worth in Melbourne from £18 to £30. It costs £9 per head to bring over each horse, *i.e.*, the bare steamer or ship fare, including water. Then there is the cost of feed, medicine, buckets, and grooms, &c. This can be easily put down at from £3 to £4 per head. This will bring up the value of a good horse to £30. Then there is a serious item to be considered—namely, that, a certain percentage die during the voyage, either from sea sickness, roughness of weather or accident, which will at least put another £1 on the cost of each horse in the shipment, which brings the value up to £31. What does the shipper get for his horse in India? From Rs. 300 to Rs. 600! Taking into account the Exchange and other items, and the price obtained, how can it be expected that the Walers sent from Australia to this country are the pick of the horses in that Continent? If the best animals were brought here, the shippers would certainly not be satisfied with the prices given at the present time in India. To say that the Australian horse is declining is absurd, but that the class of "Walers" imported into this country is not up to its former average is quite true.

The next question to consider on this subject is, how comes it that the "Waler" imported into India is falling off in stamina and quality? The question is easily answered. The demand is daily increasing in India, and in Australia it is even greater. When the Walers first came into this country they were few in number, but of that good old stock of which old Australians speak with justifiable pride. The supply of horses was more than the demands of the great Continent needed, and consequently there was a surplus of really good horses in Australia, which soon found a ready market in India. But things are changed now. Thirty years ago, Melbourne was not much of a city; now she is the eighth in importance in the world, and naturally her requirements are great. While thirty years ago it was difficult to find a good market for horses in Victoria, now the supply is scarcely equal to the demand. "Kirk's Bazaar" of old in Melbourne was a famous rendezvous for Indian buyers; now the enormous "horse bazaar" has superseded it, and the bidding at sales is so keen that buyers decline to look to Melbourne for horses, and prefer to hunt about the country for what they want. Thus it comes about that good horses fetch a better price in Melbourne than what the Government give for them in India. Then, again, the demand in India is yearly increasing. So between an increase of demand in India, and also in Australia, the shipper finds it impossible to supply the class of horse which once was so famous in this country. This is the sole and only cause of the decline of the "Waler" in India.

While writing on this subject, I would notice the remarks of Mr. Davenry, late of the 6th Royal Dragoons, who is a colonist in New Zealand, and who points to that Colony as a country likely to produce a better stamp of horse and a more permanent supply than that obtained from Australia. He pins his faith on the New Zealand Stud Company. It so happens that I know what this stud is capable of producing. Last year they sent out as their big gun for the great racing event of Australia, the Melbourne Cup, a horse named Trenton. He was backed for tens of thousands of pounds, and yet a New South Wales horse beat him shamefully at the post. The only race-horse they have turned out of their stud which has shown anything like racing powers, on the Flemington Race Course, which is the principal race course in Australia, was Nordenfeldt. He certainly showed great powers and staying ability. But his sire was Musket, a New South Wales bred horse, of racing fame. Out of about fifty race-horses from New Zealand, I think only two or three distinguished themselves in Melbourne. How comes Mr. Davenry to say they are "second to none on the course?" It is a well-known fact in Melbourne that more money has been lost over backing New Zealand "clinkers" than any other class of race-horse. Mr. Davenry asserts that the climate is superior to that of Australia for breeding, and better horses are turned out. If that is so, cannot the racing calendar of Australia prove it? A close scrutiny of the performance of the horses in the Melbourne Cup, the biggest event in all Australia and New Zealand, will go far to prove whether Mr. Davenry is right or wrong. Then again as regards the climate, it is a well-known fact that as soon as a New Zealand horse is landed in a hotter climate to that in which he is bred, he immediately falls off in condition, and loses the spirit he had before. Mr. Davenry very cannily suggests that if the New Zealand Stud Company were guaranteed £35 to £40 per head *in Auckland*, a splendid horse could be obtained! There is no doubt of it, for there would be no shipping and other expenses, and the Government of India would pay as much in New Zealand as they give for the pick of the shipments landed in India, free of all charges! The breeders in Melbourne would give the same horse, and as many as wanted, if the Government would send agents to that city and pay £20 per head. Then, again, Mr. Davenry further suggests that as extra capital would be required, for the New Zealand Stud Company to carry out his suggestions, a loan might be raised, partly by the Government of the country, to enable the company to fulfil any contract with India. It may just as well be known at once that there are plenty of breeders in Victoria and New South Wales, who would be glad to extend their operations without Government assistance if they only had a guarantee of a good price for their colts delivered in Melbourne.

The drawback now for a good "Waler" in Melbourne for the Indian market, is the price offered by shippers. What is offered by the Indian Government for a good horse is what any breeder can get in Melbourne, and the shipper who expects a handsome profit for his trouble and risk does not feel justified in giving anything like it, but prefers buying doubtful animals in the "back blocks" at cheap prices, and depend upon the fact that competition under such circumstances is impossible.

When Colonel Ben Williams travelled through Australia for the purpose of judging of the country as a field for the supply of horses, he noticed the discrepancy in prices. In Warrnambool and Melbourne he saw horses fetch £30 to £60 per head, and yet the Government of India fix a payment of from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 for the pick of the shipments. A good horse can yet be obtained from Australia, one which can hold his own with any in the world, but his price is "riz," and until the Government is prepared to increase the amount fixed on the value of the animal, so long will the "Waler" continue to decline, until he will ultimately become of scarcely any value.

NUSSEERABAD SKY RACES.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

NUSSEERABAD, Aug. 17.

The Nusseerabad Sky Races commenced yesterday, and gave promise of a successful meeting, the credit of which is in a great measure due to Captain Furlonger, the honorary secretary. The following were the first day's events:—

First Race.—"Pony Chase."—Value Rs. 99. For all ponies. Distance 2 miles.

Mr. Woiman's d c b p Herod, 11st. 4lb., Owner 1
Mr. Worlmer's b n g Anchovy, 10st. 12lb., Owner... 2
Mr. O'Farrel's g a p Ploughboy, 12st. 4lb., Mr. Egerton 3

Herod made all the running and won in a canter from Anchovy. Ploughboy refused at the double.

Second Race.—"Pony Plate."—Rs. 99. For all Arab and C. B. ponies. Distance ¾ mile.

Mr. O'Farrel's g a p White Star, 8st. 11lb., Heywood 1
Mr. Foy's b a p The Mahdi, 10st 1lb., Mr. Gore 2
Capt. Furlonger's c c b g Alonzo, 9st 9lb., Mr. Weiman 3

White Star made all the running and won easily. Alonzo ran into a syce who was crossing the course, and was knocked out of it. Time—1m. 31secs.

Third Race.—"Maiden Plate."—Rs. 150. For Maiden Arabs. Distance 1 mile.

Col. Willoughby's b a h Eastern Emperor, 10st. 7lb. Mr. Gore 1
Capt. Harrison's b a h Saif Ali, 10st. 7lb., Weiman 2
Mr. Padbury's g a gal The Baron, 9st, 10lb., Heywood 3

Won all out by two lengths.—Time—2mns.

Fourth Race.—"Maiden Stakes."—Rs. 99. For Maiden C. B. ponies. Distance ⅝ mile.

Capt. Harrison's g c b p Blotting Paper, 10st., 7 lbs. Mr. Gore 1
Mr. Woolmer's c c b m Beauty, 11st., Owner 2
Rao Walyan Singh's c c b p Star, 10st. 2lb., Mr. Kelman 3

Also ran Sapphire 11st., Modesty 9st. 11lb., (Heywood.)

Won by two lengths. Time—59secs.

Fifth Race.—"Lilliputian Race."—Rs. 99. For all ponies 13 hands. Distance three furlongs.

Mr. O'Farrel's g a p White Star, Mr. Weiman...... 1
Mr. Woolmer's b w g Anchovy, Owner...... 2
Mr. Stone's c c b p Polish, Heywood...... 3

Won by a length. Time —44secs.

CRICKET AT SURAT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SURAT, Aug. 16.

An eleven of the Wadhwan Talukdari Girasia School Cricket Club, in charge of the head master, Mr. Strip, went down to Surat last week, at the invitation of Mr. A. D. Younghusband, C.S., to play two cricket matchs—one with the Gymkhana and the other with the Parsees. In both of the matches the Wadhwan team came off victorious, proving that the young Rajputs of the present day have just as much fibre in them as their ancestors had ages ago, and that it only wants careful developing to be shown off to advantage. The ladies and gentlemen of the station were most assiduous in doing all they could to make the trip as enjoyable as possible for the lads, who fully appreciated and were thankful for all that was being done for their enjoyment and amusement. While at Surat, they were the guests of Mr. Younghusband, Mr. and Mrs. Hammick, and Captain Marriott, who were untiring in their efforts to make the boys happy. The young Princes of Nandode, Kumars Shri Chahatrasinghji, Ramsinghji, and Kiritsinghji, were also very kind, and invited the party to two tea parties, given specially for the Wadhwan Kunvars. It should be mentioned that though Wadhwan carried off the palm in cricket, they were not so successful in lawn-tennis, in which two of the boys, Jethsur Khachar and Takhatsinghji, were beaten by Captain Marriott, (the Bombay champion), and Mr. Hammick. Takhatsingh played in capital form, placing the ball all over the adversaries' courts, but the weaker play of Jethsur Khachar, who as a rule plays a very good and sure game, gave the opposite side the victory.

In cricket the Gymkhana were beaten by 42 runs and the Parsee Club by 4 wickets and 2 runs. Run-getting was no easy task as the ground was very heavy; hence the low figures on both sides. The following are the scores:—

WADHWAN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Takhatsingh, l b w Walker	5	c Clifford, b Walker.	3
Nasibkhan, b Walker	5	c Reuben, b Younghusband	0
Strip, c Hammick, b Walker	6	b Younghusband	18
Shivsingh, hit wicket	7	b Younghusband	4
Khumansingh, b Younghusband	6	c Younghusband, b Marriott	4
Laxmishanker, b Walker	2	c Reuben, b Younghusband	8
Abhesingh, c and b Marriott	10	c Giles, b Marriott	3
Chandrasingh, st Marriott, b Walker	9	c Younghusband b Walker	5
Gagubha, b Younghusband	0	not out	3
Kasalsingh, st. Marriott, b Walker	0	c & b Younghusband	4
Bhagvatsingh, not out	0	b Walker	10
Extras	7		
	57		62

GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Giles, b Kasalsingh	3	b Strip	0
Almond, b Kasalsingh	0	b Kasalsingh	1
Cotgrave, c Takhatsingh, b Strip	0	hit wicket	9
Younghusband, c Chandrasingh, b Strip	4	b Kasalsingh	4
Marriott, b Strip	4	thrown out Kasalsingh	2
Clifford, run out Strip	9	b Kasalsingh	2
Hammick, b Kasalsingh	0	b Strip	1
Jervis, b Strip	0	b Strip	1
Reuben, b Strip	5	b Strip	0
Walker, c Chandrasingh, b Strip	6	not out	10
Smith, not out	0	c Khumansingh, b Strip	7
Extras	4	Extras	5
	35		42

PARSEE CLUB.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Darashah, b Kasalsingh	1	b Kasalsingh	0
Dalal, c and b Kasalsingh	1	not out	1
Variava, b Kasalsingh	0	b Kasalsingh	0
Hirachand, b Strip	0	b Strip	1
Ardesher, not out	22	b Kasalsingh	1
Dalal, B, b Strip	0	c Chandrasing b Strip	6
Gutti, b Strip	12	c Laxmishanker, b Kasalsingh	10
Dalal, N, l b w Kasalsingh	7	c Strip b Kasalsingh	0
Edulji, c Chandrasingh b Strip	3	b Strip	5
Erachshah, c Chandrasing, b Kasalsingh	0	run out	0
Gobhai, b Kasalsingh	0	b Strip	0
Extras	12	Extras	8
	56		32

WADHWAN.

1st Innings.		2nd Innings.	
Takhatsingh, b Burjorji Dalal	0	c Darashah b Erachshah	3
Nasibkhan, b Burjorji Dalal	2	c N Dalal, b Erachshah	2
Strip, b Cowasji	14	b Gobhai	18
Shivsingh, hit wicket	10	b Erachshah	0
Abhesingh, run-out	5	c Ardesher b Erachshah	0
Khumansingh, b Cowasji	1	b Erachshah	5
Laxmishanker, b Barjorji Dalal	4	not out	5
Chandrasingh, b Burjorji Dalal	0	did not bat	
Bhagvatsingh, b Burjorji Dalal	2	not out	3
Gagabha, b Burjorji Dalal	4	did not bat	
Kasalsingh, not out	6	" "	
Extras	6	Extras	2
	51		38

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.	Fort.	Esplanade.	Colaba.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Previously registered..	70 59	71 50	67 90	65 85
Aug. 18, Thursday.....	......	0 2	......	0 4
" 19, Friday	......	......	......	......
Total ...	70 59	71 52	67 90	65 89
Total corresponding date of last year ...	82 75	89 40	84 45	88 46

RAINFALL ON THE G.I.P.R. LINE.

We are indebted to the Agent, G.I.P. Railway, for the following table of rainfall at stations along that line up to the week ending the 12th August:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Jebalpur	50	75	Nasik	15	87
Sohagpur	38	61	Deolali	16	6
Raver	20	17	Ghoti	79	17
Nimbora	17	88	Nargaon	28	1
Bhadli	15	35	Warrangaon	21	45
Jalgaon	27	40	Hudgi	13	76
Sirsoli	20	72	Mohol	13	43
Mhasawud	25	53	Madha	9	26
Maheji	32	15	Barsi Road	7	35
Pachora	25	45	Keim	13	68
Kasgaon	18	93	Jehur	6	51
Naidongri	21	24	Pomalwari	3	23
Chalisgaon	22	5	Dixal	4	52
Nandgaon	13	71	Lanowli	139	85
Manmad	14	53	Dhond	5	29
Lasalgaon	13	60	Talegaon	36	84
Kherwadi	13	49			

BHOWNUGGUR-GONDAL RAILWAY.

Return of rainfall as registered up to 6 a.m. on 17th August 1887:—

	In.	cts.		In.	cts.
Ghadechi	20	73	Chuda	17	78
Sengad	16	47	Chital	18	21
Dhola	31	50	Jetpur	20	26

SIR CHARLES MACGREGOR'S LAMENT.

I.

Ah, who will uphold the red sword of MacGregor,
And who will do battle and win in her cause?
For cold is her bravest in death's gloomy rigour
And gone from the field of achieving applause;
When battle commenced and the onset was sounded,
When honour invited right onward to forge,
'Twas then my lone hero thy spirit wild bounded
And fearlessly rushed to be first in the charge.

II.

If I were a minstrel to sing all thy praises,
How free would I fling them to float on the breeze,
And gently would waft in affectionate phrases
Thy glory and daring across the wide seas;
The face that Apollo might envy in beauty,
Each feature a soldier's straightforward and true,
Alas! a sad victim to hardship and duty,
To sink in the grave when thy days were so few.

III.

The courage that sprang from instinctive emotion,
The heart that ne'er trembled in face of the foe,
The foot that rushed onward in headlong devotion
Thou, cruel cold Death, hast for ever laid low;
Cut off in his prime, like a rose in its blossom,
Before its full fragrance had perfumed the gale;
Thine arrows have pierced through as manly a bosom
As ever drew breath from the mountain and vale.

IV.

Clan Alpine lies wailing in sack-cloth and sable,
Her pine in the forest lies shivered and torn,
For who of her sorrowing sons shall be able
To shine in the field like the hero we mourn?
The hands that grew strongest when tempests blew loudest,
The pulse that beat soundest in danger's red field
Thou, pitiless Tomb, in thy windingsheet shroudest,
To handle no more or the sword or the shield.

V.

When Britain calls forth her proud soldiers for battle,
And dark-foaming dangers and troubles draw near,
Be't far from her sons that the war's stirring rattle
Should ever appeal to a recreant's ear;
The flag of their fathers in pride flying o'er them,
Will sternly go forward each brave gallant corps,
To rival the deeds of the days gone before them,
The feats in the field of her heroes of yore.

RALPH.

THE CREMATION OF HINDOOS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—Will you kindly allow me to give the following explanation with reference to the opinion of Pandit Shri Gattulalji Ghanshamji which, you have published in to-day's issue of your paper?

I regret the premature publication of this opinion, both because it represents only one side of Hindoo feeling, and because it may defeat the object I had in view, *i.e.*, of eliciting the real views of the members of the principal castes.

Gentlemen who would otherwise have answered my questions freely, may now perhaps be deterred from doing so, on seeing that a Pandit, who presumably speaks with authority, has insinuated that I am trying to persuade Hindoos "to act irreligiously and against rules prescribed by the Dhurmashastras simply for a saving in expenditure."

Perhaps you will allow me to explain that my questions were framed with the very object of discovering the points either as regards the construction of a crematory or the procedure to be adopted in its use, in which it is necessary carefully to provide for the due observance of the customs or necessary religious ceremonies of the various castes.

I may add that from many other replies already received, I hope that it may be perfectly possible to provide an improved system of burning the dead, in a perfectly inoffensive manner, insuring at the same time a great saving both in time and money, without in any way interfering with any formality, custom, or ceremony deemed essential by any caste.

I enclose a copy of the questions referred to.—I have the honour, &c.,

F. L. CHARLES,
Actg. Mpl. Comsr. for the City of Bombay.
Mpl. Commissioner's Office, Bombay, Aug. 19.

Mpl. Comsr's. Office, Bombay, 29th July, 1887.

Sir,—I have been asked by the Corporation to prepare designs and estimates for a crematorium suitable for burning the dead of Hindoos of the poorer classes, both with a view to prevent the occupation of a large area of useful ground by burial cemeteries, and to provide a cheap and satisfactory mode of disposing of their dead, to such Hindoo castes as do not object to cremation.

2. Before fixing on any particular plan, I have, with the approval of the Sub-Committee of the Corporation appointed on 23rd June 1887, drawn up the accompanying set of questions with a view to arrive at a knowledge of the chief points of ritual considered essential by various Hindoo castes, so that no well-established rule or custom should be overlooked, and no religious feeling should be offended by the system to be finally approved of by the Corporation.

3. I shall be extremely obliged if you will favour me with replies to such of the questions as you may be disposed to answer with special reference to your own caste, and I shall also be glad of any suggestions or remarks which you may wish to make on the subject of cremation, even though not touched upon in these questions, which may tend to enable the Corporation to form a correct opinion as to the best mode of cremation, at the same time paying due attention to all customs, ceremonies, or rules considered essential by the various Hindoo castes.

By desire of the Sub-Committee, I have to request that you will favour me with your replies within fifteen days of this date, or say, before August 15th.—I have, &c.,

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner of the City of Bombay.

The following questions have been drawn up with a view to elicit information as to essential points of Hindoo ritual in connection with cremation:—

(1.) Must each body be separately burnt?

(2.) Would persons of one caste object to a cage or oven in which a body belonging to a lower caste had been burnt?

(3.) Will separate cells be necessary for each caste?

(4.) Must the relatives of each deceased have access to the fuel to light it, or will a general furnace suffice?

(5.) Must any religious ceremony be performed for the purification of the place before the pile is made and after the body is placed on it?

(6.) Is any ceremony required during the burning of the dead body?

(7.) Is it necessary to remove the bones and ashes of the deceased after the body is burnt to be thrown into the sea or elsewhere?

(8.) Is it necessary to remove the ashes and bones immediately after the body is burnt?

(9.) Is there any religious objection to the dead bodies or the ashes after cremation being touched by persons other than the caste people of the deceased?

(10.) Is there any objection to the removal of the ashes by persons other than the relatives?

(11.) Is it imperative that the nearest relatives should see the dead body burnt to ashes before they leave the burning place?

(12.) Is there any objection to the use of coal or coke, or any other kind of inflammable material in lieu of, or in addition to, wood fuel?

(13.) Would it be necessary to employ any particular caste of people to clean the place?

(14.) Is it necessary to have the place open to the sky?

(15.) Are the dead bodies of children generally burnt by Hindoos; if not, up to what age are children usually buried?

(16.) Are there any diseases, the dead from which are not burnt, such as small-pox, &c. If so, what is the reason for the difference of treatment?

(17.) Are there any out-castes who object to burn their dead? Please give names of such castes.

(18.) If you consider it necessary that a relative of the deceased should set fire to the pile with fire fetched frome home, would this condition be sufficiently fulfilled if the relative actually set fire to a small portion of fuel placed with the body before it was placed in a separate receptacle already heated by a fire previously lit.

F. L. CHARLES,
Acting Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Commissioner's Office,
Bombay, 29th July 1887.

The present problem is to buy up the landlords' rights in the soil of Ireland, when those rights have become of such doubtful value owing to the fall in the prices of agricultural produce, that it is difficult to say what they are really worth. The great Insurance offices of the kingdom are heavily interested in the purchase. The *British Economist* gives us the following list of the mortgages which these offices alone hold, in Ireland, on land or property:—

	£
Scottish Widows	976,000
Standard	963,500
Scottish Equitable	274,000
Life Association of Scotland	116,000
Scottish Provident	500,000
Scottish Provincial	86,000
Edinburgh	124,505
Scottish Union and National	245,000
Guardian	183,200
Norwich Union	168,410
Commercial Union	100,000
Legal and General	75,000

About £4,000,000 Sterling of the funds of these dozen Offices only are thus invested in Ireland, and they are interests of this powerful order with which every Ministry has to contend, in its efforts to deliver the peasantry from burdens which are properly the landlords', but which have been passed over by them to the shoulders of the tenants.

THE NASIK WEEK.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Aug. 18.

It is seldom that the doings of this small but favourite station are deserving of notice, save when mighty golfers from Bombay visit it for the annual Golf Meeting; at other times Nasik, as a rule, is slow, decidedly slow. But we have just now brought to a conclusion a "Week" of the most violent description; we have all had "Week" fever very strong, and we infected our visitors with the disease to such an extent that we are led almost to believe that there is such a thing as perpetual motion after all.

The whole *raison d'etre* of the "Week" was a determination on the part of our senior lady, Mrs. Baker, to enliven us all, and if possible get us for a while to think of something else than Golf, by a brace of theatrical entertainments. Herself burning with histrionic ardour, and finding a kindred spirit in our Executive Engineer (who, by the way, is appropriately described in the Civil List as the *Acting* Executive Engineer of Nasik), the machinery was soon set in motion, and of course among other necessaries an audience was required. Nasik itself would be about equally divided by the curtain, and accordingly Deolali was largely indented on, while Bombay and Dhulia both sent representatives.

Monday and Tuesday, the 8th and 9th inst., saw little but arrivals and rain. Tennis was out of the question, but on Wednesday afternoon, the drizzle having ceased for a while, a noisy game of rounders was organised on the maidan, reminding one of similar romps in the Glade at Mahableshwar. One individual was particularly remarked, who, when not endeavouring to avoid being corked, was tearing his hair and muttering "company," "fatigue," "never get through to-night," &c. It was the stage manager. But his fears were quite unfounded, for when at 11-15 that night the curtain fell on the last piece of the first entertainment, his company appeared quite equal to going through it all again. And that entertainment!—I must leave a description of that and of the second one also to another pen. Suffice it for me to say that both pieces went without a hitch, and gave unmixed delight to the numerous audience. The manager's soul must have been soothed within him, for the curtain didn't stick, neither did one of his company show the least tendency that way. At the close of the performance, which was held in the Gymkhana shed—forming a most excellent theatre—tongas were in request to convey every one to the Judge's bungalow, where we had an excellent supper, toward the end of which two male conspirators, having obtained the co-operation of one of the most good-natured women in the Presidency, stole with bated breath into the drawing-room, where they removed sundry pretty floor mats, tables, and other encumbrances, while the lady conspirator struck up a waltz. In flocked every one at the first note of those welcome strains, and for the best part of the next hour Terpsichore was worshipped as only youth and gay hearts know how. On Thursday evening an attempt was made to get up to Pandu Lena to see the fine rock-cut temples there. The rain had held off tolerably during the day, but just as a start was being made it commenced to drizzle. Of course we all declared it would clear up, and we started accordingly; but when some six or eight tongas drew up at the foot of the hill, the damp occupants decided unanimously to go back again, for the hill was enveloped in mist, and there was no sign of the 'clearing up' which had been so confidently predicted at the start. Back therefore we went, and in the Gymkhana shed, cleared of the chairs, those of us who hadn't it, renewed our youth with roaring games of 'musical chairs,' 'blind-man's buff,' &c. Our futile attempt to get to Lena was not however without its pleasant side; it gave many of us a most delightful tete-a-tete drive of ten miles, and who cares for a little rain on such an occasions! That night a gay party of black coats were dining together, when a happy inspiration seized one young sprit—a more formal dinner party was proceeding elsewhere, graced by the fair sex—"Let's have them over here on their way home!" Off went a "chit," and in due course that bachelor establishment was just gay with music and dancing; but the morrow, being the day of the real big dance, it would never do to tire everyone out, so the black coats being once more left alone, consoled themselves, as is their way, with mirth and song, till "Auld Lang Syne" in proper form brought the evening to a fitting close.

It was a fine sight on Friday to see three perspiring forms, coats off, sleeves up, stretching a dancing cloth in the auditorium of the theatre, while a bevy of girls made wreaths and bouquets on the stage. One burly form, well known in Deolali, was a real treat as he put his weight (sorry I can't give the exact amount, but say 350 pounds,) on to one end of that drugget! The same cloth had been used before on more than one occasion, but the old nail holes were well tucked in, and the new ones came a good foot and a half forward! All this preparation was for the dance given that night by the popular Collector, Mr. Woodward, and if spirited dancing from 9-30 p.m. till 4 a.m. with a hot supper to follow is not enough to stamp it as a grand success I don't know what will. The floor was perfection; the music, supplied by a portion of the East Yorkshire Band, excellent; the room looked brilliantly pretty, and a most *recherche* supper was provided in a large tent pitched for the purpose. Would it be believed that next morning, at 7 o'clock, a party set out to see the Godavery Falls at Gangapur, six miles distant? Your correspondent stopped in bed and thought he had chosen the better part. On Saturday afternoon, Mr. and Mrs. Baker again threw open their hospitable house to assist the bazaar annually held by the representatives of the Church Missionary Society here. In addition to pretty things to be bought, were pretty things to be seen, and smiles and bright glances were distributed gratis, facts which resulted in the promoters of the bazaar netting an amount of hard cash far exceeding their wildest anticipations. Monday, the 15th, brought us to the second theatrical performance, which was if possible better than the first. An entirely new programme was given, which more than satisfied every one, and when it was over, all adjourned to the tent which had been left in position, and in which the "bachelors" (N. B. some were grass widowers, but no matter,) had provided, with the willing assistance of some of the ladies, a sumptuous repast, at the close of which Mr. Dunn in a few words expressed the grateful thanks of every one present to Mr. and Mrs. Baker, through whose generosity the theatricals had been made possible, and proposed their health. The healths of Mr. Woodward, the host, on the previous Friday, and of the Ladies,—proposed by Mr. Strange in a humourous speech—having been duly honoured, a return was made to the theatre, which had meanwhile been once more transformed into a ball room, and to the strains of the same band as on Friday, dancing was vigorously kept up until after 4 a.m. More supper (I should be more correct in calling it *chota hazri*) followed; and I am given to understand that kerosine oil was not required to light a number of gentlemen to bed. Fortune was indeed gracious to us in giving us fine nights for both the dances. It was the least she could do, fickle goddess, but we so appreciated it as to forget that she had ever played us false. She again smiled on us on Tuesday, and permitted us to get to the Lena Caves at last! The bachelors (and grass-widowers) sent up tea and light refreshments, and we spent a very pleasant evening among those relics of past ages, feeling, when we reached home again, that truly there is an end to everything, and that we had reached it.

Our guests are now gone, and Nasik is its own quiet self again. Touching indeed were some of the farewells, particularly at the Railway station—at least so I hear, for of course I was not there. I can however imagine hand pressures and glistening eyes. Ah! me!! It is long I fancy since Nasik had such an uproariously jolly time of it, and it will be longer still before the memory of it will fade from the minds of all of us who have so thoroughly enjoyed it

(FROM OUR LOCAL REPORTER.)

Aug. 18.

The Nasik week is, alas! one of the memories of the past, and we have now to resign ourselves to existing through the remaining fifty-one. Unpropitious as was the weather, we think we can say without fear of contradiction, that the seven short days were passed as happily by our visitors as they certainly were by ourselves, for the gloom and cheerlessness of the outside world were hardly noticeable, surrounded as we were by the owners of bright eyes and gay hearts.

Our festivities commenced with theatricals on Wednesday, the 10th. At the conclusion of the pieces, the whole company, numbering some fifty souls, adjourned to the bungalow of the hospitable Judge and his wife, Mr. and Mrs. Baker, where a first-rate supper was awaiting. The evening concluded with an impromptu dance.

A picnic to Lena had been talked of, but owing to the constant rain, and the departure of its intended giver, Mr. Frost, to rule the destinies f those who dwell by the vandalised mosques of Bijapur, the idea had been dropped. However, on Thursday morning it seemed as if the hitherto relentless clouds would for once refrain from deluging us, and an excursion to the far-famed caves was speedily organized. The bright promise of the morning was not fulfilled by the afternoon, for when the gallant company started for their five miles drive, there was a fine drizzle falling, which became harder and harder the further we left our bungalows behind. The tongas all halted at the foot of the hill, a council of war was held, and it was resolved unanimously to return and spend the rest of the afternoon in the Gymkhana. To those of us who have climbed the steep slope of the hill more than once before, there was somewhat of the satisfaction which Mark Twain's touring American experienced when he stopped for an instant before the statue of the Venus de Milo, and exclaimed, "Guess I've done *that*," recording the fact by a pencil tick against its entry in his catalogue of things which ought to be seen. Our visitors, especially those of the more sentimental kind, no doubt shared the feelings of the poet who wrote—

> "Close by old Lena's hill we've been";
> We've seen the *mist* and *missed the scene*."

In the Gymkhana we renewed our youth by various games we used to play long, long ago. In the evening Mr. Woodward, our Collector, gave a dinner party, his invitations including both "brave women and fair men"—we feel bound to alter the stereotyped praise for the sake of variety—and the "Bachelors" entertained some members of their own sex. These latter, inspired by the fact that they had lately been temporarily entrusted with the care of a piano, with the hardihood common to their class, sent over a hurried invitation to the other party, which was most graciously accepted. The two sets coalesced, and the result was another *impromptu* dance which ended only too soon. After the loss of their fair partners, the sterner sex gave vent to their sorrows by uproarious lamentations which made the welkin ring within a radius of a quarter of a mile.

On Friday, Mr. Woodward gave a most enjoyable dance in the Gymkhana, whose severe features had been transformed into things of beauty by many willing hands. The floor was pronounced perfect. Although free from a speck on the surface, it was underlain by much literary matter. We trust that authors are seldom subject to having their productions as highly skipped over as were those beneath the drugget, faultlessly stretched by a military man of much weight in the neighbourhood. The music was provided by part of the band of the East Yorkshire Regiment from Deolali, the members of which were driven over in an ambulance van. In spite of the somewhat suggestive nature of their conveyance, they proved themselves anything but cripples in their art, and untold quantities of food and drink had no effect on the steadiness of their execution. An excellent supper, which multiplied itself into two, and in the case of some, into three suppers, was provided in a large tent pitched conveniently near. It was not till after 4 o'clock that the party broke up.

On Saturday, some of us recognizing the sinfulness of too great indulgence in sleep, arose from our beds some three hours after seeking them, and drove off to see the falls of the Godavery at Gangapur, five miles off. After six weeks of daily rain the condition of the "Roads" was at places open to comment, but the "Irrigation" department claimed and received commendation for the beauty of the waterfall. In the afternoon Mr. and Mrs. Baker gave a garden, or, perhaps more strictly speaking, a varandah party, combined with which was a bazaar in aid of the C. M. S. Schools at Sharanpur, our model settlement. Our worthy Padre was nothing loth to follow so good an example in lightening our pockets, and on Sunday took the opportunity of the attendance of so, comparatively speaking, cathedral-like a congregation, to urge us to contribute to the Church Building Fund.

On Monday, our amateurs treated us to two more plays, and at their conclusion we became the guests of the "bachelors," who provided us with supper, during which the auditorum was cleared of chairs and sofas and the stage was transformed into a cosy drawing room, as was done on the occasion of Friday's dance. At the end of supper were delivered a few speeches, all meritoriously short. The same band again played, and it was not till 4 a.m. that the party broke up, and the more important festivities of the week ended.

On Tuesday our fair visitors paid us the greatest compliment in their power by staying with us one day longer than they had originally intended. The impressible "bachelors," of whom, by the way, two are grass-widowers with large paternal hearts, planned a second excursion to Lena, and this time their efforts where crowned with success. The day was fine, and every opportunity was taken advantage of to explore the caves, the deepest and darkest appearing to all couples to be deserving of the most prolonged investigation. Even the least enthusiastic of our number felt that the road to the hill was too short, the path up it not steep enough. It only remained for some of us on Wednesday to drive to the station to bid farewell to our guests, but over this affecting scene a veil must be drawn. No wonder that excess luggage charges were not high as our departing friends left the heaviest part of their property—our hearts—behind them.

Judging from the descriptions of times of popular rejoicings of our London contemporaries, it seems only right to make mention of the admirable conduct of the Police force, whose skill in catching rats and whose sporting interest in their destruction by certain well-known terriers, showed how fully they realized the importance of their duties. Taking the same papers as our exemplars, we may add that there was not one case of the commission of any of the more serious crimes by any of our number. As a proof of our loyalty, it is satisfactory to be able to report that all mention of the word Jubilee was scrupulously avoided.

The theatricals deserve a larger notice than has been given above. The programme of the performance was as noted below :—

WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 10TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

Retained on Both Sides.

An Operetta by H. Farnie and C Lecoq

Sugden (a briefless Barrister)...Mr G Owen Dunn.
Aaramintа (his Wife) ....Mrs Baker.

Followed at 10-15 by

Whitebait at Greenwich.

Mr Benjamin Buzzard ....Mr G Owen Dunn.
Mr Glimmer ....Mr Henderson.
John Small ....Mr S M Fraser.
Miss Lucretia Buzzard ....Mrs Frost.
Sally ....Mrs Baker.

ON MONDAY, AUGUST 15TH, AT 9-30 P.M.

Second Thoughts

Sir Herbert Mervyn..............Mr G Owen Dunn.
The Hon Helen Cliveden (Cousin to Sir Herbert)..............Mrs Frost.
Mrs McSharar (Widow of a rich Merchant) ....Mrs Baker.

Followed by the Screaming Farce,

Box and Cox.

John Box (A Journeyman Printer)...Mr Owen Duny.
James Cox (A Journeyman Hatter) .Mr S M Fraser.
Mrs Bouncer (A Lodging House-keeper)..............Mr Henderson.

When it is remembered that this year there are only thirteen adult members of our Gymkhana, the fact that four pieces were undertaken, is a proof of unusual courage, that they were all so admirably presented (as regards this point we have had most gratifying assurances from outsiders) is a proof of unusual skill. The play gave ample evidence of the care all the actors had taken in getting up their parts and of their natural aptitude for the histrionic art. Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Dunn for his labours both on and off the stage, for in addition to acting in every piece, he was the stage manager and the scenic artist of the little troupe. To Mr. and Mrs. Baker we owe much, for their liberality provided all that was required for the mounting of the pieces.

Mrs. Baker, when she donned her barrister's gown in the first piece, reminded us of Ellen Terry as "Portia," by the sprightliness of her acting. Her singing was most tuneful. In the second piece, no one could have guessed that it was only two days before that she had been asked to undertake the part originally assigned to Mrs. Henderson, who was unable through serious illness to perform, so thoroughly had she mastered the situation, the words, the character. Her chief triumph was however in the third piece, where she completely transformed herself in voice, features and manner beyond the recognition of her nearest relative, in her personification of the amorous widow. We cannot refrain from quoting the bit of the whole series of the performances, her speech in the conservatory, when she confronts the lovers whose remarks on herself she has overheard from her place of concealment. It ran thus :—"Sir Herbert Mervyn—Miss Cliveden—You have been pleased to style me a 'Fossil,' an 'Icthyosaurias' and other extraordinary names, which I am thankful to say I do not understand, and I said nothing, but I cannot remain behind that flower stand and hear myself called respectable. Oh! if my poor McSharon could have lived to hear me so addressed, *he'd never have believed it, never !*" It is scarcely necessary to say that it was some time before the laughing audience could regain their composure after hearing this apostrophe delivered in a manner which only the real Mrs. McSharon could have equalled.

Mrs. Frost is well known here as an actress who thoroughly loses her identity in her parts. When we saw her as Lucretia in the first piece, we thought she was at her best, and in this certainty we remained till the second piece convinced us that we were mistaken, for she was in it better than her best. We think few amateurs have such a compass, if we may use the expression, for she has shown that she can descend to the low tone of the middle class old maid as easily as she can sustain the high one of the well-bred girl just out of her teens. The unconsciously punning criticism of her first part, by the youngest member of her audience, aged five, who called her "U creature" deserves record.

Mrs. Henderson was, through illness, only able to act her smaller part—in the second piece—but the manner in which she played it made us regret that her fellow-actors alone had been witnesses, in the rehearsals, of her performance in "Whitebait."

To those who have seen Mr. Dunn on larger stages it will be unnecessary to say more than that he fully sustained his ancient reputation for finished acting. In the first piece he treated us to capital solos, and, with Mrs. Baker, to charming duets. As Buzzard, he made a very good old bachelor, and to judge from the admiration of the fairer part of the audience, a still better young one as Sir Herbert. The well known part of Box received full justice at his hands, his make-up being particularly good.

Mr. Henderson as Glimmer shewed us by his seductive graces how dangerous man may be, and some of us who had doubts of our own powers of fascination, are beginning to pull up heart hoping that the characteristics of this actor may be shared by the whole male species. We fancy that Glimmer, did he ever obtain the long-expected interview with the C.-in-C., would have no difficulty in introducing into the army a corkscrew bayonet or other equally dangerous-to-the-user weapon, so glib was his tongue.

Mr. Fraser is an actor who first made his reputation in India on these boards. That he will maintain it is our certainty, that he will do so on our stage is our hope. As John Small he kept the attention of the audience rivetted by his perfect assumption of the character of the good-humoured and much-perplexed waiter. As Cox he shared equally with Mr. Dunn in giving us a first-rate interpretation of a first-rate farce.

All things must come to an end, and the writer feels that he must cease to give himself the melancholy satisfaction of describing the happy past. He also feels that according to the canons of literary art he should close his account with glowing periods, but he is unable to do so, and knows there is no one in the station who can help him to compose them. Our hearts are no longer ours, nor are we quite sure to whom they belong, for fragments of them are scattered all over the line from Bombay to Dhulia. Under such circumstances we can only hope that time will heal our wounds with the consolation that we have made many new friends and renewed and strengthened many old ones, and with the hope that we may all meet again at some not distant date.

CRAWFORD MARKET PRICE CURRENT.

	Maximum Rates Rs.	a.	p.
DAILY PRICES—BEEF—			
Prime pieces, 1st sort, per lb.........	0	3	9
Do. 2nd sort, per lb..........	0	3	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, per lb.	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per lb.	0	2	0
Beefsteak (under part), per lb........	0	5	0
Do. (round), per lb........	0	1	9
Meat for soup, per lb.	0	1	6
Shins, large, each	0	5	0
Do. small, each	0	4	0
Tongues, fresh, each	0	4	0
Do. salt, each	0	7	6
Suet, 1st sort, each	0	6	0
Do. 2nd sort, each	0	4	0
Liver, each	0	4	0
Heart, each	0	1	6
Kidneys, each	0	1	0
Marrow Bones, each	0	1	0
Briskets and Round, 1st sort, for salting, per lb	0	2	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, do.	0	2	0
Oxtail, each	0	2	9
Sirloin, per lb	0	4	0
Fore Ribs, each	0	3	9
Beef Salt, English	0	7	0

MUTTON—	1ST SORT. Rs.	a.	p.	2ND SORT. Rs.	a.	p.
Saddle, per lb......... Rs.	0	5	0	0	2	9
Leg, Loin, Shoulder, and Neck, per lb.	0	4	6	0	2	6
Liver and Heart, 1st sort, each ...	0	3	0	0	2	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, each...	0	2	6	0	2	0
Breast large	0	3	0	0	2	3
Breast, small, each	0	2	6	0	2	0
Head, each	0	3	0	...		
Kidneys, each	0	1	0	0	0	9
Suet, per lb	0	3	0	0	3	0

	Rs.	a.	p.
KID (SMALL)—			
Hind Quarter, 1st sort per piece	1	2	0
Fore „ „ „	0	12	0
Hind Quarter, 2nd sort „	0	11	0
Fore „ „ „	0	9	0
Head, Feet, Liver and Heart	0	7	0
LAMB (LARGE)—			
Hind quarter 1st sort	1	4	0
Fore do. do.	0	15	0
Hind quarter 2nd sort	0	12	0
Fore do. do.	0	11	0
Head, feet, liver and heart per piece	0	9	0
Pork, fresh, per lb	0	3	6
Do. salt, country	0	4	0
MILK AND BUTTER—			
Cow's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	6
Buffalo's Milk, per seer measure	0	2	0
Do. Butter, per cup, 2 ozs.	0	1	3
Jagree, per maund	2	6	0
Butter, English, per tin	1	2	0
Cheese do. per tin	0	12	0
PORK (FRESH AND SALT)—			
Pigs, (Roaster), each	3	8	0
Do. Head, per lb	0	2	0
Sausages, per lb	0	4	0
Bacon per lb	0	4	0
Pigsfeet, Salt or Fresh per set	0	6	0
Do. Lard, per lb	0	6	0
Pork, Salt, English	0	8	0
Boiled lard per lb	0	12	0
SUGAR—			
Coffee, 1st sort, per seer	0	7	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	6	0
Sugarcandy, 1st sort, per seer	0	2	6
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	2	0
Sugar, soft, 1st sort, per seer	0	1	6
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. brown, per seer	0	1	3
Do. Mauritius, per seer	0	1	6
Tea, Hill, per lb	0	14	0
Do. 1st sort, per lb	0	12	0
Do. 2nd sort, per lb	0	8	0
Sago, per seer	0	1	6
BREAD—			
Loaves, 1st sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	9
Do. 2nd sort, 13 oz., each	0	1	6
Do. brown, each	0	2	0
Flour, Wheat, per seer	0	1	3
Do. do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Rolong, 1st, sort per seer	0	1	3
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	1	0
Biscuits, Poona, per lb	0	5	0
Do. Bombay, per lb	0	2	6
Do. Poona, Mixed, per lb	0	4	0
Flour, Rice, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	8
Bajri Rice per lb.	0	0	6
OIL—			
Cocoanut, 1st sort, per maund	4	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	4	0	0
Sweet Oil, 1st sort, per maund	4	2	0
Do. 2nd sort, per maund	3	6	0
Linseed Oil, country, per maund	4	0	0
Castor Oil, per maund	3	8	0
FIREWOOD—			
Coal, Europe, per ton	17	0	0
Charcoal, country, per maund	0	9	0
Babool, per candy	6	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	6
Kurrachee Babool, per candy	5	8	0
Do. do. per maund	0	3	3
Aine, per candy	5	8	0
Do. per maund	0	3	3
Mixed, of different sorts, per candy	4	12	0
Do do. do. per maund	0	2	9
Kurmell, per candy	5	0	0
Do. per maund	0	3	0
Khaire, per candy	7	0	0
Do. per maund	0	4	0
GHEE—			
Ghee, Surat, 1st sort, per seer	0	5	6
Do. Ghautee, 1st sort, per seer	0	4	6
Do. Jaffrabad, per seer	0	6	0
Vinegar, table, country, per bottle	0	6	0
Do. common, country, per bottle	0	1	6
Mowra spirit, per bottle	0	12	0
FRUITS—			
Pineapples, large, each	0	7	0
Do. small, each	0	5	0
Custard apples each	0	2	0
Pomeloes, large, each	1	4	0
Do. small, each	0	8	0
Guavas, large, per dozen	0	12	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	4	0
Orange, large, per dozen	1	0	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	10	0
Melons, water, large each	1	3	0
Do. small, „	1	0	0
Do. musk, large, each	0	2	6
Do. do. small, each	0	1	6
Plantains, large, red, per dozen	0	5	0
Do. small, red, per dozen	0	3	6
Do. large, yellow, per dozen	0	2	9
Do. small, yellow, per dozen	0	2	0
Limes sweet, per dozen	0	9	0
Do. sour, per dozen	0	1	6
Pomegranate Muscat, per doz.	3	4	0
Do. Bombay, per doz.	0	8	0
Figs, Poona, per dozen	0	4	0
Pears per doz.	0	8	0
Apples Cashmere per doz.	2	0	0
Flowers, mixed per bunch	0	2	0
Custocs, per dozen	1	0	0
Moonsoonibees, per dozen	1	0	0
GRAIN—			
Wheat, 1st sort, per phurra	4	8	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	0	0
Do. 3rd sort, per phurra	3	8	0
Gram, Jambooser per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Ghogary	2	14	0
Do. Ghautee, per phurra	2	14	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	4	4	0
Coolty (Horse Gram), per phurra	2	4	0
Coreed Ghoghary	3	8	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mutt, Ghautee, per phurra	3	0	0
Do. Kutch	3	4	0
Bajree, Ghautee, per phurra	3	4	0
Rice, Jerasal, 1st sort, per phurra	6	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	5	8	0
Do. common, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Bengal, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Paddy, or Rice in husk, 1st sort, per phurra	2	12	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	1	6	0
Barley (new), per phurra	2	8	0
Do. (old), per phurra	2	2	0
Oats, per phurra	5	2	0
Jowaree or Cholum or Jonaloo, per phurra	2	10	0
Linseed, per phurra	4	4	0
Maize, per phurra	2	4	0
Moong, per phurra	4	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	5	4	0
Mussoor, per phurra	3	4	0
Do. Dall, per phurra	3	8	0
Nachnie or Raggy, per phurra	2	12	0
Peas, per phurra	3	8	0
Toor, per phurra	2	8	0
Do. Dall, 1st sort, per phurra	5	4	0
Do. do. 2nd sort, per phurra	4	4	0
Wal Beans, of sorts, per phurra	2	12	0
Wurree or Veragoo, per phurra	2	12	0
Kong, per phurra	3	0	0
DRY FISH—			
Palah, large, each	0	1	6
Do. Small, each	0	1	3
Dhomee, large, each	0	1	0
Do. small, each	0	0	6
Bumlows, per dozen	0	0	6
Donugry fish, each	0	1	6
VEGETABLES—			
Potatoes Australian per maund	3	8	0
Do. do. do. per seer,	0	1	6
Do. Mahableshwar large, per maund,	2	4	0
Do. large per seer	0	1	0
Do. small do. per maund	1	4	0
Do. do. do. per seer	0	0	7
Do. Poona or Surat per maund	1	0	0
Do. small, per maund	0	10	0
Do. do. seer	0	0	3
Yams, white, per seer	0	0	9
Do. red, per seer	0	0	9
Onions, per seer	0	0	3
Cabbage, small, each	0	2	6
Turnips, large, per dozen	0	9	0
Do. small, per dozen	0	5	0
Carrots, per seer	0	0	6
Cellery, large, each	0	1	6
Lettuces, each	0	0	6
Beet, large, each	0	1	6
Do. small, each	0	1	0
Radishes, white, per dozen	0	1	6
Tomatoes per seer	0	1	0
Green Peas per seer	0	0	9
French Beans	0	0	6
Knol Khol per dozen	0	9	0
Brinjals Nagpur per seer	0	0	6
Brinjals, Bombay per seer	0	5	0
Pumpkins, large, each	0	12	0
Do. small, each	0	9	0
Cucumbers, per dozen	0	5	0
Artichoke, per seer	0	2	0
Beans, double, per seer	0	2	0
Parsley per small bunch	0	0	3
Cocoanuts, whole, per 100	4	4	0
Do. shelled, per maund	3	4	0
Betelnut, per maund	4	0	0
Do. leaf, per 100	0	2	0
Sweet Potatoes per seer	0	0	6
Cocoanuts Jangbhohar	6	0	0
FRESH FISH—			
Pomfret, white large per pair	1	8	0
Do. medium, per pair	1	0	0
Do. small, per pair	0	12	0
Do. black, large, per pair	2	0	0
Do. do. small do.	1	12	0
Surmaye, large, each	2	0	0
Do. small, each	1	0	0
Bouie very large per dozen	12	0	0
Do. large	3	0	0
Ghoall, large, per each	3	8	0
Do. small, per each	2	8	0
Bhing, large, each	0	10	0
Do. small each	0	8	0
Prawns large, per doz.	0	5	0
Do. small, per doz	0	2	0
Crawish each	1	0	0
Bumlows, per score	0	1	6
Jiptee, large, each	1	0	0
Do. small, each	0	12	0
Oysters, in shell, per dozen	0	2	6
Do. opened, per dozen	0	1	6
Crabs, each	0	0	6
Lobsters each	0	2	0
PICKLES COUNTRY—			
Mango, per seer	0	0	9
Lime, per seer	0	1	0
Mixed, per seer	0	0	9
Papads, large, per seer	0	1	6
Do. small, per seer	0	1	6
Salt, 1st sort, per seer	0	0	9
Do. 2nd sort, per seer	0	0	7
Do. pounded, per seer	0	1	6

N.B.—Fruit, Fish, and Vegetables are generally sold according to the quantity in the Market and the choice of them. Native Vegetables—always a good supply and of great variety.

AN AFGHAN SHEIKH IN MOSCOW.

The *Moscow Gazette* of the 1st of July gives the following information :—

"There is at present staying in Moscow the Afghan Jemal-ed-din. Arab by extraction, he was born in Kabul in the year 1838, and belongs to the sect of the Sayyads, or descendants of Mahomet. The Sheikh left his native country more than twenty years ago in consequence of the unpleasant termination of the civil war in which he had taken part as the chief of his tribe, and went straight to Constantinople, escorted by a single attendant. Being a highly educated man, he was soon appointed a member of the Council of the Ministry of Public Instruction, and by his gifted oratorical sermons in the mosque of Sofia, as well as by his more general discourses on other solemn occasions, he attracted the attention of the Grand Vizier of that time.

The simplicity and freedom of spirit of Jemal-ed-din, traits natural to the sons of the mountain regions of his native land, were a source of displeasure to the Sheikh-ul-Islam of the time. The relation in which the Sheikh stood in regard to the Sheikh-ul-Islam had its effect, for after the discourse delivered by him by request of the Grand Vizier on the day of the solemn inauguration of the Constantinople Lycee, he was accused by the Sheikh-ul-Islam before the Sultan of having in his discourse violated the dogmas of Islam by displaying a spirit of would be philosophy, and was thereupon sent to Egypt. Since then the Sheikh has been able with greater liberty to develop his literary energies and apply his profound knowledge of the Arabic language and literature. He was shortly afterwards appointed to the chair of Philosophy and Literature in the University at Cairo. Here he remained 18 years, during which period he succeeded in gaining the greatest popularity by his lessons and discourses and by his sermons in the various mosques as also by his compositions and journalistic essays, some in Arabic and some in Persian.

In addition to his purely literary activity, the energetic Sheikh has paid attention to the question of the political life of his coreligionists in general and of those of Egypt in particular. In common with others he worked hard for the advancement of national thought and intelligence in Egypt, as shown by his watch-word in the late insurrection of Arabi, viz., "Egypt for the Egyptians," and it was at this period more particularly that Sheikh Jemal-de-din thundered out his sermons and articles against the English ever to him hateful, as much for the astute role played by them in the Mussulman world generally as by their particular conduct on those Afghan questions which made him quit his native country. Sheikh Jemal-ed-din delivered a forcible speech on one occasion in the Hasan Mosque at Cairo in the presence of 4,000 people, in which speech he prophetically foretold, three years before the time, what the results would be of the English policy on the banks of the Nile. For this speech, delivered about the time that Towfik was made Khedive, the English agent demanded the removal from Egypt of Jemal-ed-din, who was accordingly arrested and made over to the English. He afterwards effected his escape from his vigilant guards; and, just at the time when the Mahdi began to be so active in the Soudan, Jemal-ud-din appeared suddenly in Paris, and, defending and upholding the action of his late disciple and his friend, the Mahdi, sent out articles in the form of weekly gazettes written in Arabic to the various Mussulman countries, and also distributed them in the different cities of Egypt, Arabia, and India.

On being asked why he had undertaken a journey so far north, Jemal-ed-din smilingly replied that, in his leisure moments, he was prompted with a desire of seeing that one country in which 60,000,000 Indian Mussulmans place their hope, the country which will protect them and deliver them from the proud, violent, and hateful English. It is only he who has been in India, said the Sheikh, who can form a just idea of the extent of humiliation which man is capable of inflicting upon man.

A PETITION has been presented to Her Majesty in Council by University College, London, and King's College, London, praying for the grant of a charter of incorporation "to a body of persons, to be appointed as is described in the petition, to be a University in and for the London district, having power to grant degrees in the faculties of Arts, Science, and Medicine, with power to add other Faculties." The petition has been referred to a Committee of the Privy Council.

THE colour of Mary Stuart's hair had quite as much to do with the history of the world as the length of Cleopatra's nose. Yet it is quite uncertain what the hue of the Queen of Scott's tresses really was. At the tercentenary exhibition at Peterborough there are portraits representing Queen Mary as of all shades of hair and complexion. The popular impression is that her eyes were blue and her hair dark brown; but there is a lock of her hair in possession of the Queen which is considered authentic, and this is light. It is, however, suggested that the Queen of Scots may have dyed.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s. s. Goldsbro, 1,457, Captain F T Grinold, sailed yesterday for Pondicherry in ballast.

THE s. s. Asia 1,139 tons, Captain J R P Alexander, arrived in Bombay yesterday, from Coast Ports and Calcutta (July 25), with a general cargo and the following passengers on board :—Rao Bahadoor A. B. Desai, Mr. S K Waldin and 43 deck.

THE B I S N steamer Pachumba, sailed yesterday under Captain J W Livingstone for Karachi. She is laden with a general cargo and has the following passengers on board :—Mr F D Fisher, and one servant, Surgeon and Mrs M B Braganza, and two servants and twenty-five deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian mail steamer Raffael Rubattino, Captain G. Merello, sailing to-day, the 20th inst. at 11 a.m. :—For Genoa—Mr. and Mrs. C. W. Mellor, Baron Menude Meuil, Mr. Eugen C. Schrottky, Mr. R. G. Morrison. Lieutenant-Colonel A. Loudon, Major L. H. S. James and Miss Scalfi. For Suez—Mr. Leopold U. S. Sele. For Aden :—Mr. and Mrs. Mirza Babarli Beg and 8 deck passengers.

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

20TH AUGUST, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
„ City of Canterbury ..	2099	A. B. Gray......	A	Sir C. Forbes & Co.
„ Victoria	2295	W. Russell......	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Carthage	2587	G. A. Hector....	C	P. & O. S. N. Co.
„ Bokhara.......	1829	Edward	D	P. & O. Co.
„ Goldsbro	1457	J. J. Grinold....	E	Cursetji Edulji.
„ Clan Ogilvie ..		J. A. Guard	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Clan Macdonald	1716	W. J. Rule......	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Stura	1415	Marchi.........	H	F. Bozzoni.
„ R. Rubattino	3044	G. Merello	K	F. Bozzoni.
„ Huzara	1336	Campbell	N	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Arara	2036	F. Newell	O	K. Nixon & Co.
„ Yesso	1381	T. K. Brotherston	P	F. Muir & Co.
„ Peveril	1974	A. Burgess	Q	K. Nixon & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
19	Asia (s)	Alexander ..	Calcutta, July 25.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
19	Arara (s)	Newell........	Leghorn, Genoa and Marseilles.
	Pachumba (s)	Livingstone.	Karachi.
	Goldsbro (s)	Grinold	Pondicherry.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday :—
Steamer Bokhara, Edwards, for China and Australia.
„ Rubattino, Merello, for Genoa.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
15	Warrior	Kitchen	Liverpool, May 3.
	Kohinur s	Bulleck	Bombay, July 29.
	Clan Macarthur s ..	Macmahon ..	Liverpool, July 10.

DEPARTURES.

Aug. 15.—Steamers Castle Hill and Inishowen. Ship Traveller.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 18.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Cy of Canterbury (s), 20 bales cotton and 60 bales cotton, fly and gunny rags, F L Batliboi ; 330 cwts myrabolums, J Dayal ; 20 bales wool, M Bhimji 22 bales twist, waste and cotton fly, T Jeewraj ; 1,339 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 20 cwts gram; Lyon and Co ; 96 bales hemp, P Heerji.

FOR LONDON.

Carthago (s), 24 bales hides and skins, H Oomer ; 801 cwts myrabolums, H Gokaldass ; 1,500 cwts myrabolums, K Lukmidas and Co ; 115 cwts gum, D Ramji ; 2,000 cwts myrabolums, J Veeram ; 5 bales skins, Glade and Co ; 25 cwts gum, N Damji ; 97 cwts gum, S Ramji ; 375 cwts myrabolums, A Vellji ; 900 cwts myrabolums, H Koorji ; 32 cwts mother-o'-pearl shells, H F Khaky.

FOR ANTWERP.

Clan Macdonald (s), 3,999 cwts linseed, Louis Dreyfus and Co ; 100 cwts fennel seed, Volkart Bros ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co ; 50 bales hemp, C C Jasawalla.

FOR HAVRE.

Peveril (s), 24 cwts gum, F Hurst ; 200 bales cotton, Ralli Bros ; 6,003 cwts linseed, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Arara (s), 3,000 cwts gingelly seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR KOBE.

Bokhara (s), 25 bales twist, G Sabhagmal.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bokhara (s), 50 bales twist, John Campbell and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Stura (s), 100 bales twist, F M Chenai ; 150 bales twist, The M Gokuldas S and W Co ; 50 bales twist, V Jeevan ; 70 bales twist, C Khetsee ; 175 bales twist, M Moolchund ; 100 bales twist, N Jivanddas ; 100 bales twist, M Sorabji ; 150 bales twist, H P Jootha ; 25 bales twist, The L Khimji S and W Co.

Bokhara (s), 14 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co ; 48 chests opium, J D Sassoon and Co ; 2 chests, opium, The P & O Co ; 14 chests opium, H A Esmall and Co ; 90 chests opium N J Abhraham ; 26 chests opium, S N Talati and Co ; 16 chests opium, J Norosji ; 16 chests opium, J Peerbhai and Co ; 8 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bokhara (s), 71 chests opium, N J Abhraham ; 47 chests opium, E J Abhraham ; 27 chests opium, S E Sassoon ; 191 chests opium, D Sassoon and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—AUGUST 18.

Braganza, Surgn., Bo I M S, on duty, from Malegaon.

AUGUST 19.

Lowe, Capt., Bo 7th Dn Guards, on leave, from Mhow.
Dietz, Lt Bo 7th Dn Guards, on leave, from Mhow.
Yaldwyn, Major, Bl Staff Corps, on privilege leave, from Allahabad.
Hassan, Surgn, Bl 46th P Infy on privilege leave, from Meerut.

DEPARTURES.—AUGUST 19.

Braganza, Surgn, Bo I M S, on duty, to Peshin.
Mander, Col, Bo R E, on duty, to Poona.
Kaye, Lt, Bl R A, on duty, to Jutogh.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lieut.-Col. The Hon. L. H. Bayley, Commandant, B.V.R.C.

Bombay, August 20th, 1887.

1. It is notified that a Prospectus of the Presidency Central Rifle Meeting which takes place in October next at Poona has been received, and can be seen at Head-Quarters. (Rule 6 of the above prohibiting alteration of sights, &c., is cancelled).

2. It is notified for information that the Southern India Competition will take place at Colaba this day Saturday, the 20th instant, at 3 p.m. The above match is open to efficient Volunteers only.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

The following orders are notified.

4. The Troop will parade this day Saturday the 20th inst. at 4-30 p.m., punctually, behind the Town Hall for a march out to Mahim Woods. Swords, bandoliers, helmets, military bridles and bits to be worn.

By Order,

(Sd.) EUST. FERRERS NICHOLSON, Capt.,
Officiating Adjutant, B. V. R. Corps.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 18th August, 1887.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m., and 20 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·675
Temperature of the Air	79·6
Wet Bulb Thermometer	75·8
Dew Point	71·4
Relative humidity of Air	·842
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	9·2
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)	84·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.)	75·6
General Directions of Wind*	W.N.W. W. WNW. W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours*	265
Fall of Rain	0·04
Total fall during month	10·73
„ „ year	65·89
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 19th Aug.	0·01

* From midnight to midnight.

HIGH COURT—AUGUST 20.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice JARDINE.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

382-84—Ardeser, H and D.—Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy vs. Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and others—Jefferson, B and D, and Thakurdas, D and C—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice FARRAN.)

For investigation of pauperism.

31-87—In person—Bayabai vs. Runsordas Haridas—Hore, C and B.

32-87—In person—Bhicoo Dashuruth Sette vs. J A Shepherd and another—Chalk, W and S.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

142-86—Thakurdas, D and C—Samrandas Lutkundas *alias* Dhirajram vs. Haribhai Rasikdas and another—Hore, C and B.—Part heard.

THE AMERICANS AND THE IRISH.

As a lesson of the value which attaches to the slap-dash opinions expressed on political and other questions by people who imagine they know more than anyone else, Mr. Godkin's article in the *Nineteenth Century*, dealing with Mr. Matthew Arnold's assertion as to what he supposes is the American point of view on the Irish question, is worth reproducing in part.

Says Mr. Godkin :—

Mr. Matthew Arnold, writing to the *Times* a year ago, after his last visit to the United States, touching the condition of American opinion on the Irish question, was good enough to say something—I cannot recall his exact words to the effect that I was the only highly instructed or widely informed person he had met with in America, who took a favourable view of Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule, and then ruined even my feeble testimony by adding 'but Mr. Godkin is an Irishman. I was prevented from taking any notice of this at the time by doubts as to whether the English public cared particularly what Americans thought about Home Rule, and whether they would be disposed to listen to what anyone had to say about it whose claims on their attention were less strong than Mr. Arnold's. But since then the discussion of the matter has, I see, continued in the English press. It has, I suppose, been more or less kept alive by the resolutions of protest against the Coercion Bill which several of the State Legislatures have thought fit to pass, by the appeals which Mr. Gladstone and other English Home Rulers now and then make to the judgments of foreign nations on their Irish policy, and by the letters which Americans, who, however, never give their names, frequently address to the *Times*. These letters generally assure that journal that the 'real Americans' hold Gladstone's plan and the Irish race in abhorence : that nobody over here has or expresses any sympathy with Home Rule, except through fear of 'the Irish vote.' The only American, so far as my observation goes, who has been willing to put his name to assertions of this sort, is Mr. G. W. Smalley, the London correspondent of the New York *Tribune*, who gave in an article in this Review as the result of his observations during a recent short visit to New York, the following explanation of the attitude of the American press on the Irish question :—

The Irish have, I think, no daily paper ; they prefer to edit ours. If they do not edit them they swarm on the various editorial staffs of the New York press. They are clever and versatile, and their cleverness is in nothing more plainly seen than in the bent they often give to what passes for American opinion. Whenever an Irish question is uppermost in England—and when is it not ?—the cable supplies the English public with what is here supposed to be an expression of American opinion on these Irish matters. The American himself distinguishes readily enough between the American accent and the Irish brogue. But how should the readers of English journals detect the difference ? It does not exist. There are journals in New York which speak in no foreign tongue. They may have aliens on their staffs, but the deciding voice is of the soil.

Mr. Smalley in making these statements had evidently been imposed upon by some unscrupulous person, as there is hardly a word of truth in them. I am able to say, both as the result of long observation of the American press, and of particular inquiries instituted in consequence of his article, that there is no American newspaper in New York, except the two which I edit myself, edited by an Irishman, or which has an Irishman among its leader writers. The *Herald*, of which the story seems most probable, had an Irishman for a few years as its managing Editor, but for the last six or seven certainly has been managed by, an 'editorial council' of which the chairman is an ex-Unitarian minister of New England birth, and the other members also born Americans. The editor and proprietor is an American of Scotch origin.

I think I might tell the same story of the leading newspapers of all the leading cities, but, as I have not made any inquiry about them, would not tell it with the same positiveness. I know of no leading American Journal, in short, out of New York which is either owned, edited, or written for by Irishmen.

The notion that they are allowing Irishmen to "run" their newspapers for them or even to do their interviewing and reporting in our day, is, in truth, a delusion which is generally harmless, but might possibly in the present case do some mischief if allowed to pass unnoticed. That is, it might possibly aggravate the bitterness of the Anglo-Irish controversy to have it supposed that American opinion about Home Rule was a pure sham of Irish manufacture.

The difficulty which I have in gainsaying Mr. Arnold's assertion as to what Americans think about the Irish question lies in my ignorance as to who the men of education were whom he saw and consulted about Home Rule during his stay here. He would be the last man to attach much importance to the opinion of even the most highly educated people on a subject which they had not examined and of which they knew little or nothing.

Thousands of Americans, many of whom doubtless Mr. Arnold met, are opposed to Home Rule simply on account of their sad experience of Irish cooking. That is to say, they care so little or know so little about Ireland that they are very ready to oblige an agreeable Englishman who is dining or staying with them with denunciations of the Irish, inspired solely by recollections of personal inconvenience or discomfort.

In order to bring this discussion to some sort of point, I determined a month ago to canvass the only class of men of education I knew of in the country, who were in the least likely to have examined the Irish question in such a way as to have an opinion about it which Mr. Arnold would consider a conclusion, and not a mere notion. I accordingly addressed inquiries to the Professors and Assistant Professors in the four leading universities of Johns Hopkins in Baltimore Columbia College in New York, Yale College in New Haven and Harvard College in Cambridge. I will now, give the results just as they have been furnished to me, beginning with Harvard where my friend Professor Thayer of the Law School was good enough to make the canvas for me, though under great disadvantages owing to the fact that the university year was closing and some of the professors had gone away, while the rest were occupied with matters of more pressing interest to them than Irish Home Rule. The question as he put it on my behalf was, 'How they would vote on Irish Home Rule, were they Englishmen.'

On this twenty-nine professors and assistant professors answered 'Aye' simply.

Six declared they had no decided opinion.

One refused to express himself about the matter one way or the other. Eight only voted decidedly 'No,' with the following remarks from five of them respectively : 'strongly opposed, but dont' know anything about it ;' 'as now advised would not vote at all without knowing more about it ;' 'can't stand the means ;' can't transplant American character if you do transplant American institutions ;' coercion rather ;' 'I am a thorough believer in local management of local concerns, local self-government. But I am also a believer in national control of national affairs. If I were an Englishmen I should heartily support any scheme for allowing Ireland to manage her own local affairs, drawing the lines between local and Imperial affairs roughly as drawn here between State and Union, or in Canada between province and Dominion. But I should never vote for Gladstone's Bill ?

From Yale College, where Professor Sumner was kind enough to make the inquiries for me, I got the following result, embodied in a letter from him He says :—

There are about 120 names in the Faculty and Instructors. To about sixty-five I addressed this question :—

'In the present state of British politics' if you were an Englishman, would you vote with the Government or with Gladstone ? I also interviewed those whom I met later. Some thought that Americans ought not to meddle or be quoted. Some of these did not give any vote ; others did. More than forty made some disclaimer as regards knowledge or understanding of the question. Nine who answered said that they would decline to vote for lack of sufficient information to justify them in voting. A number of these really knew a great deal more about it than some who did vote. Of those who voted, twenty-eight voted with Gladstone, eighteen against him. Total answers received, fifty-five. Eight or ten vote eagerly and promptly for Gladstone ; about the same number positively against him. I believe that all would favour some measure of local self-government for Ireland on the American plan. Not more than eight or ten approve of the Bill which Gladstone proposed at the last session. The numbers above fairly indicate the number who would vote to restore Gladstone to power if there were now a general election. Very few of them understand the present Coercion Bill. I do not think an intelligible vote could be got out of them on it. The five or six with regard to whom I am most sure that they understand it are Liberal Unionists. All the ill-informed and uninterested voted for Gladstone through prejudice and old sympathy. It is those who really understand more or less about English politics who have been led away from their natural affinity. Many of them said that they voted 'reluctantly' against Gladstone.

From Johns Hopkins, which is a smaller college than either Harvard or Yale, I got answers from sixteen of the faculty. Of these nine were favourable to Home Rule ; three were distinctly anti-Gladstonian and in favour of Coercion, and four refused to express any opinion for want of knowledge, or for other reasons. In the case of these latter, Professor Gildersleeve, who is well known in England, I may make an exception to my rule by mentioning his name, as he simply testified that 'American opinion was evidently in favour of Home Rule, similar inquiries made among the Graduates who were taking post-graduate courses brought answers from eighteen, of whom all but two were opposed to coercion, and in favour of Home Rule.

In Columbia College in this city, I found eighteen of the Professors and assistant Professors were decidedly in favour of Home Rule, and four only as decidedly proposed to it.

What I understand Mr. Arnold, Mr Goldwin Smith and professor Tyndall to contend for, is that intelligent Americans whether they understood the Irish question or not, disapprove of Home Rule and that English statesmen have their sympathy in refusing it, and that American legislatures in supporting it by resolution, and American newspapers in arguing in its favour are simply trying to please Irish American voters. This is to speak plainly, an almost childish delusion. Go where you will in the United States, you will find that popular feeling, however ignorant about the facts of the case, runs in favour of the Irish and the farther west you go, the stronger it will be. I have not yet seen, nor have I heard of a single American newspapers, North, South, East, or West, which does not side with the Irish on the question of Home Rule. The notion that the Editors do this to please the Irish, who probably do not furnish one in five thousand of their readers, and do it in disregard of the real opinions of the American public, does not deserve serious discussion.

SCENE IN THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

SUSPENSION OF MR. HEALY.

A REMARKABLE scene occurred in the House of Commons on July 28, during the discussion on the clauses of Government Irish Land Bill, the result being that Mr. Healy was suspended for the second time this session. Mr. Dillon was proceeding to criticise one of the clauses amid some interruption, when Mr. T. Healy, in excited tones and referring to an hon. member below the Ministerial gangway, shouted "Order, order ; get up and say what you have to say."

The Chairman.—Order, order ; I call upon the hon. member to apologize and withdraw.

Mr. Healy.—I protest, Mr. Courtney—

The Chair.—I call upon the hon. member to apologize.

Mr. Healy (excitedly.)—I have only one life to lose and I will lose it. (Loud cries of "Order," and interruption.)

The Chairman.—I again call upon the hon. member to withdraw.

Mr. Healy.—I desire to get fair play from you, Sir. The hon. gentleman opposite was talking and interrupting my hon. friend. Gross interruptions came from him. Now, I consider, Sir, that if I am to be asked to apologize an apology should first come from him. (Home Rule cheers and Ministerial cries of "Order.") I have been suspended for a week this Session, and the second suspension will be for a fortnight. I shall be sorry to be suspended at your hands, but let it be done. (Uproar.) I have no alternative ; let it be done. (Cries of "Order" and "Withdraw.")

The Chairman.—I again call upon the hon. member to apologize and withdraw. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Healy (with emotion).—Mr. Courtney, we have been subjected to gross interruption. (Cries of "Withdraw.") I claim at your hands, Sir, the same protection as you are affording to hon. gentlemen opposite. Are these gentlemen to be allowed to insult us ?

The Chairman.—Certainly not. I have repeatedly interposed to prevent insult. (Cheers.) On this occasion I called "Order, order," when I heard the interruption. The hon. member interposed in a most disorderly way, and I must now again call upon him to apologize and withdraw. (Cries of "Withdraw.")

Mr. Healy (after consulting with his friends.)—Very well, Sir, I withdraw the expression. (Cheers.)

Mr. De Lisle here rose to address the Committee amid loud cries of "Order" and "Name him."

The Chairman (emphatically).—The hon. member's conduct is frequently disorderly. Loud cheers.) This incident has now closed. (Cheers.)

Mr. Dillon, continuing his remarks said he was exceedingly glad that his hon. friend had adopted the course he had.

Mr. T. Healy said that as he understood the clause 10,000 or 15,000 tenants would be turned out under it. He had only to express a hope that every man who was put out would remember his oppressors.

The Committee then divided after which the Chairman said—I am under the necessity of sending for Mr. Speaker, and until he takes the chair the sitting is suspended.

The Chairman then left the chair.

The Speaker having returned and the mace having been placed upon the table.

The Chairman said,—Mr. Speaker, I have to report that during the course of the Committee interruptions to the proceedings occurred on the part of the hon. and learned member for North Longford, which I called upon him to apologize for and withdraw. He did withdraw but complained that he had been excited by the action of the hon. member for Loughborough (Mr. De Lisle). A division followed, and while members were leaving the House the hon. member for Loughborough came to my side and expostulated, or at event remonstrated, with me somewhat as to not being allowed to make an explanation. While he was doing so the hon. and learned member for North Longford approached at the back and addressed the hon. member for Loughborough in these words, "Come out, De Lisle," or "Come here," I am not sure of the words, "if you are a man. If you interrupt me again I will break your neck." As the incident happened while members were leaving the House, I did not conceive that I myself had any authority to do anything in the matter, and I have asked you to come to the chair in order that you may deal with it.

The Speaker.—Is the hon. and learned member for North Longford in his place ?

Mr. T. Healy raised his hat.

The Speaker.—Has the hon. member anything to explain ?

Mr. T. Healy.—Very little, Mr. Speaker. Sir, it is perfectly true with regard to what has been said by the distinguished Chairman of this House, and I am very glad indeed that an incident like this has attracted so full an audience, seeing that we are discussing the interests of the Irish tenants. (Cries of "Order.") if I am to be interrupted I shall continue.

Mr. T. Healy then sat down.

The Speaker.—Order.—There is only one course to pursue if the hon. member will not make any explanation.

Mr. T. Healy, after a conversation with Mr. Parnell and those who sat near him, again rose and said,—I will make an explanation, Mr. Speaker, if I am permitted to do so. ("Oh.") I desire, Sir, in the first instance, perfectly to recognize the fairness and the courtesy with which we have been treated by the Chairman of Committees. I do not think, however, that this is an occasion for any such action as was taken by you, Sir, with regard to my hon. friend the member for Mid Cork the other night ; I do not think that there is any parity between the two cases at all.

The Speaker.—Order, order. This is not the language of an hon. member whom I call upon to explain language such as this. (Ministerial cheers.) I must ask the hon. member to explain it.

Mr. T. Healy.—I am endeavouring, Mr. Speaker, to put in the best language I can the position in which I felt myself placed—that while we are accused on this side of interruption—which is perfectly true, and I freely admit it so far as I am concerned—what we consider is that interruptions addressed to us by hon. members opposite are personal and have a distinctly aggressive and provocative effect, altogether independent and apart from debate in this House. I can only say, Mr. Speaker, that as far as I am concerned the whole incident is hateful to me, I feel, however, no regret, as far as I am concerned, for the course I have taken. I am willing to abide the consequence.

The Speaker.—Order, order. Then I name you, Timothy, Healy, to the House for having violated the orders of the House in regard to the decorum of the House.

Mr. W H. Smith.—It is with infinite pain, Sir, that I have to move that Mr. Timothy Healy be suspended from the service of the House.

The Speaker.—The question is that Mr. Timothy Healy be suspended from the service of the House.

Mr. Chance.—I am very unwilling, Sir, to interfere (cries of "Order, order")—

The Speaker.—Order, order. As many as are of that opinion say "Aye" (Ministerial cries of "Aye") ; the contrary "No" (Loud and repeated shouts of "No" from the Home Rule members.)

Mr. T. Healy.—I beg that none of my friends will vote against this motion. I am going out.

The hon. member then left his place and walked out of the House amid cheers from the Home Rule members.

After the usual interval, on the question for the suspension of Mr. T. Healy being put a second time from the Chair, the motion was not challenged by the Irish members, but was carried without a division—a result which was greeted with some laughter from the Ministerial benches below the gangwag.

Mr. Chance.—I beg, Sir, to draw your attention to the fact that a few hon. members below the gangway opposite have marked this occasion as a party triumph by jeers and laughter. (Tumultuous cheering from the Irish benches, mingled with cries of "Name" and "Divide.")

Sir W. Harcourt.—I feel bound, though we have been most painfully compelled, I think, by our duty, to support the motion that has been made, as it was impossible to justify the conduct of the hon. member for North Longford—I feel bound, I say, to implore you, Sir, for the honour of this House to exercise your authority to prevent ("Oh," interruption from the Ministerial benches, and cheers from the Irish members) the systematic (renewed interjections from the Ministerial benches and cries of "Order" from the Speaker)——Oh ! you may move to suspend me, too, if you like——("Oh, oh," and cheers from the Irish members.)

The Speaker.—Order, order.

Sir W. Harcourt.—I appeal to you, Sir, for the honour of this House (renewed interruption and cries of "Order, order") to use your influence to prevent the systematic insult and provocation proceeding from gentlemen below the gangway opposite——

Here Lord Henry Bruce rose from the benches indicated by Sir W. Harcourt, and shouted out some words which, notwithstanding, could not be caught in the gallery owing to the prevailing tumult, the Irish members angrily calling "Name, name," "Order, order," and "Sit down, Sir," "Sit down, Sir."

The Speaker.—Order order. Does the noble lord rise to a point of order ?

Lord Henry Bruce.—I do rise to a point of order. Is the right hon. gentlemen in order in addressing the House now ?

Sir W. Harcourt.—I am making an appeal to you, Sir.

The Speaker.—Order, order. I understood that the right hon. gentleman rose to a point of order in order to make an appeal to me. (Opposition cheers.)

Sir W. Harcourt.—I rose to make an appeal, and I think the noble lord is one of the persons—(Loud cheers from the Irish benches.)

Lord H. Bruce (repeatedly).—I am not. I never said a word.

Sir W. Harcourt (continuing).—Who have taken part in that which we have witnessed to night, the systematic insult to the Irish members. Loud cheers from the Irish members.)

The Speaker.—Order, order. I must remind the right hon. gentleman that there is no question before the House. (Ministerial cheers.) I was willing to hear the appeal which the right hon. gentleman had now made, and can only assure him and the House that conduct such has he has described is always reprehensible, and always will receive attention at my hands. I deeply regret the painful scene which has taken place, and I hope for the honour of the House that there will be no recrimination, and that both sides will preserve that order which is essential to the proper conduct of our proceedings.

The Speaker being about to leave the chair, Dr. Kenny rose and said.—Before you leave the chair Sir may I be allowed to offer a few observations ?

The speaker, however, declined to listen to the hon. member and left the chair Simultaneously Mr. Courtney took his place at the table as Chairman of Committees, and called upon Mr. Chance in whose name the next amendment stood.

Mr. Chance.—I trust that after the painful scene which we have witnessed hon. members below the gangway.

The Chairman.—Order, order. The hon. gentleman will address himself to the question.

Mr. Chance.—I shall do so, Sir. (A laugh from the Ministerial benches below the gangway.)

The Chairman.—Order, order. I do not know who gave went to that provocative laughter. (Cries of "De Lisle" and cheers from the Irish benches.) It is most disorderly. As the allegation has been made against the hon. member for the Loughborough Division of Leicestershire I must call upon the hon. member to say whether he admits it or not (Cheers.)

Mr. De Lisle.—As you have appealed to me, Sir, I will, with your permission, most absolutely, and in the most unqualified manner, declare that on this occasion, as on many others when my name has been called out, I did not even smile. (Laughter.)

Mr. Chance then proceeded to move his amendment.

ACTING SCOUT IN THE LOUIS RIEL REBELLION OF 1885.

A WRITER in a house journal relates his experiences as acting scout in Louis Riel's Rebellion in 1885 as follows :—Did I see much of the Indian habits or industries ? Plenty. One of their industries is making long lengths of buffalo hide to be used as reins, lassoes or things. You would be rather interested in how that is done. The rein is cut out of a full-sizes half-dried hide beginning in the centre and cutting out with a sharp knife round and round to the furthest limit. It is then hung up to dry on the trees. You with always find camps festooned by these buffalo reins on the branches about. On a set day all the warriors young strong-toothed and possessed of powerful jaws seat themselves in a circle and one end of the length of hide is given to the chief. Be he White Cloud or Blue Smoke or Black Bird, he takes the initiative. You have heard, I have no doubt, that Mr. Gladstone recommends *thirty-two chews* to each morsel of meat before swallowing as the only measure insuring health and spirits, like his own remarkable vigour and excellent powers, at a mature age. Well, the Indian gives the buffalo thong the chewings without swallowing, and passes it on to his neighbour, who keeps chewing, like him, till the yards on yards of masticated leather have twice "rounded" the circle of operators and is considered "finished." It is then ready for use, or for sale to the Palefaces. Nasty ! Well, of course, an English lady and an American Indian may differ, but the squaws are very proud when their sons are allowed to join the circle of rein finishers ! The Iroquois Indians of Ontario are the most civilised of all the tribes. There are 18,000 of them. They have taken more advantage of the truly paternal care of the Government, who supply schools for agriculture and industry for them, and give yearly grants of seed to those requiring it, cattle, and farming implements. Some of the Iroquois have obtained education equal, if not superior, to English settlers, and wear their accomplishments with a dignity very attractive, added to their handsome persons. The Blackfoot Indian of the late rebellion is a lower type, and is dying out from dirt and disease. The half-breed is a difficult subject for the Government to manage, and possibly that element will give trouble in insurrections off and on.

RIEL'S CAPTURE.

Was I near when Riel was captured ? No ; though I was with General Middleton at Fish Creek ; and after the battle there, where some nine of the scouts were killed and forty-two wounded—about the only really decent stand-up fight the sneaking rebels tried—Sherrard and I went on to capture Dumont, Riels companion-in-arms, with some other scouts. It was after all some of the scouts of our set captured Riel. There was a grand chase after him ; he fled after the battle at Batouches, a day or two after the fight at Fish Creek, and crawled about in the bush starving. He was too weak to show much resistence in the end, and he was easily taken. He pleaded madness when he was put on trial after. No doubt he *could* plead "homicidal mania," for there were plenty of victims of his murdering schemes, not only of fighting men, but him, help-less white women and children. It didn't save however. You know of, course, how he was executed afthr the Government had given him any amount of indulgence and time to defend his case or repent. Was he mad ? Well, there's always a loose slate in the upper story of rebels, I believe. They take an over wrought view of affairs, and to my thing, if leaders of rebellions were all locked up in criminal asylums as lunatics instead of being made martyrs of by execution or penal servitude, it would put the right cap on, and make a burlesque of these affairs properly instead of wasting good blood and money. I say that after close intercourse with rebels. There's either morbid excitement of brain or an uncultivated lack of it wherever rebellion gains ground. Lock up the lunatic rebels as insane and educate the savage, and you will have loyal subjects only.

INDIAN SAVAGERY.

Are the Indians still savagely cruel ? Not a whit better the lower types than Fenimore Cooper wrote of. We saved a poor white fellow (an American) from "running the gauntlet" in one of the camps. What is a camp like ? Why a long low range of huts—"lodges" they call them—made of hides stretched over poles driven into the ground, and swarming with squaws and dirty brown-faced children. The squaws were handed over this poor prisoner first, the day before we came, for their share of the sport. They beat him with sticks and hacked him with knives, yelling at him like panthers, till he was bleeding all over. He told us he was one of two prisoners, one of whom had been tortured to death the day before. They made him pass down a file of yelling warriors, each with a weapon, who rained showers of blows on his head and shoulders. The unfortunate man had an unset broken leg dragging behind him ; he fell insensible half-way down the double line of executioners. They rushed on him then, and beat him till they thought he was dead, and then handed him over to the boys. Those ferocious little imps filled his dying ears with gunpowder, set light to it, and blew up his head, after shooting arrows at his body, set up against a tree, till he was struck full of them all over. We had some nice and quick work stealing off with our released prisoner through the night. It was dark as a wolf's mouth when we slipped out and ran as I never believed I could run ; we fairly flew over the ground.

A NIGHT SKIRMISH.

Our *protege* joined as scout after, and used to tell us awful bloodcurdlers about the Indians. He had been a trapper, and mixed a good deal with them. After we had got away two or three days we joined several other scouts, who had tents up and horses to give us, and one night had a near shave for our lives from the rebels. At two o'clock in the morning we were wakened up by a regular volley pouring into the tent. We found eight bullet holes in the canvas next morning. We ran out with our revolvers, but it was pitch dark, nothing but the flashes of the guns to light us. We kept up fire, and so did they incessantly. Our great object was to keep off the enemy, as if they once rushed in on us to close quarters we could not tell friend from foe in the dark. The rebels came up within thirty yards, firing recklessly over our heads, they were so close. I put out my hand once accidentally, and a man went down under it in the dark. It was a horrible sensation. When light came I found he lay dead ; he had three bullets in his neck, entering just as I toucho him. You can have no idea of the helpness sensation of being surrounded by the enemy within fifty yards and not be able to see a single man. It is the most trying situation, and not to lose one's head in a panic requires the strongest self-control. There was presently a sudden lull ; the rebels ceased firing, and we could hear their feet rushing about near us in the dense bush. It was so high there, the grass was up to our horses' girths. Then, while we were waiting, a light appeared low on the ground to the north of the camp. One of our fellows called out : "Look alive ; they're firing the grass to burn as out." If you had seen the stampede made then ! Every man of us rushed for a horse or a pony by the lighted grass, and most of us got a mount. A lot of our horses had been shot through. Sherrard shouted : "Ride against the wind !" It was splendid forethought, for if we had gone the other way the fire would have soon overtaken us. We rode a good many miles into safety before we stopped. The prairie fire lasted several days, and we lost our tents and supplies. [This account is from the lips of one who served in the capacity of scout during the Indian insurrection.]

MILITARY DIVORCE SUIT.

A SUIT was instituted by John Phillips for the dissolution of his marriage with Elizabeth Phillips, on the ground of her adultery. There was no defence. Mr. Searle, who appeared for the petitioner, stated that the adultery in this case had been with Lieutenant Evans, of the Royal Marine Light Infantry, at Chatham, but that gentleman having committed suicide the Court had dispensed with a co-respondent. The petitioner stated that he was bandmaster in the 2nd Battalion of the Royal Irish Regiment. He and the respondent were married in the Roman Catholic Chapel, King William's Town, South Africa, on Nov. 27, 1873, and there were three children of the marriage. He and his wife lived together at various quarters unti 1881, when the colonel commanding told him that in consequence of a complaint which had been made to him of the respondent she could not remain with the regiment. Witness on that sent her as a boarder to the Convent of the Good Shepherd at Hammersmith. She remained there for eleven months, when he resumed cohabitation with her ; but in 1884 the colonel had to again interpose and refuse permission for the respondent to remain longer in the quarters of the regiment. The witness then sent her to her step-father. Early in the present year he heard that she had obtained a situation ; but about the middle of April he heard of circumstances in connection with an inquest of an officer at Chatham which led to the present suit. Evidence was then given that on April 13 last an inquest was held at Chatham on Lieutenant Evans, who had committed suicide by shooting himself ; that a woman going by the name of "Bessie Horne" was examined at the inquest to show that the lieutenant had shot himself in her presence ; that she had been living with him as his mistress ; and that "Bessie Horne" was none other than Mrs. Phillips, the respondent. The president pronounced a decree nisi.

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YOUNG MARRIED WOMEN.

It may seem [illegible] so extraordinary as almost to amount to mania that young ladies should allow their vanity to outturn their discretion—that, though they would on no account go wrong, they will sail as near the wind as possible, and not object to get the reputation for doing what they would really scorn to do; but such is the case. In society there are many young married ladies who seem to think that their whole duties in life consist of "going out" as much as possible, and being as well and expensively dressed as possible, no matter what their husbands' means may be and what bills they may run up at their dressmakers' and milliners.' They are eaten up entirely by the craze for society, and it is does not seem to enter into their brains that they duties as wives and mothers. Quiet evenings at home with their husbands, who very likely have been working hard all day, and have little inclination for constantly going out at night, are "such a bore" to such as these, and the idea that they owe a duty to their children, putting affection aside, and should be with them some part of the day, strikes them as ludicrous and absurd. There are some even who openly avow that they do not care at all for their children, and that they are a necessary evil. They must be brought down for five minutes by the nurses in the morning, and after that may be dismissed from thought for the rest of the day. When these young people grow up and are in their turn being taken out, their mothers are surprised that they show little or no affection for, or obedience to, them, forgetting entirely that they themselves have failed to lavith the ordinary care and love on their offspring that the animals do.

It not unfrequently happens that a woman has married her husband without a particle of affection for him but cimply for his position and money while at the time she has really been in love with another man who was not in a sufficiently good pecuniary position to marry her. Her position is a most dangerous one, and in many cases where the husband is careless tactless, and selfish it leads to but one inevitable result however good the wife's resolutions many have been. The husband has married her for her beauty and because she will look well at the head of his table and as the chatelaine of his country-house and also becaure at the time he is dazzled and struck with a passion for her; but when he finds that he has married a beautful statue whose heart does not belong to him naturaally gets tried of her beauty, and betakes himself to his own occupations and amusements, leaving her much to herself, her own thoughts and ways of passing her time. She naturally comes across her old admirer, whom she could not marry, and it takes an amounts of moral courage, that all do not possess, not to cross the line with the only man she had really given her heart to. The bringing up of some young girls is the cause of many such a misfortune, as their whole worldly education is that they must make a good marriage, questions of heart and affection being entirely relegated into the background.

There are some young married women who have not even the excuse of a *grande passion*, but who, not being happy in their own married life, are envious and jealous of young couples who seem to be so; these lay themselves out to win the affection of the men, and to take them away from their wives, simply from malice. The husbands in many cases are to blame if their young wives do foolish things, and get talked about, as through laziness and selfishness they will not take the trouble to accompany them to balls and entertainments and night after night these young ladies are seen about alone. And when a young and pretty woman is always going about without her husband, there are lots of men in London who look upon her as their natural prey, and do all they can to get up a flirtation—if not worse—with her. Even though she may not lose her self-respect, yet their conduct is likely to put her in an equivocal position, for it is not possible for a woman to be constantly snubbing men, nor is it easy, or even pleasant, to have to be always avoiding them, or leaving them when they have "sat out" long enough for censorious tongues to begin their work, more especially if her cavalier be agreeable or amusing. If the husband were present, it would be his business; and the gossiping tongues of society would have nothing to say on the subject, unless, with their usual kindness, they remarked, "Poor man, how he is being befooled by his pretty wife!"

The remark now is often made that a ball will be a very smart one, as all the pretty young married women will be there; and where they are the good men, as they are called, will also collect. The present habit of loose conversation may to a great extent be attributed to them, as they allow the men to say things that formerly would never had been dreamed of. Men now are what the woman have made them, and when they find that they are allowed freedom of conversation and unlimited flirtation, they avail themselves of it, and this cause is to a great extent answerable for the general lowering of the tone of society now-a-days. It is thought nothing extraordinary at the prresent day for a young married woman to sit out most of the evening in a quiet corner or conservatory with the same man, or to give a man a lift in her carriage part of the way home.

If a young girl sits out a long time with the same man on several occasions, the world immediately says it will be a match, or, if not, that it ought to be, and that he is behaving very badly to her. Why, then, are we to suppose that a young married woman may be doing the same thing constantly without rousing the suspicions of others? But notoriety is the prevailing fashion, and it is considered a great thing now to be seen in music-halls and restaurants chiefly used by the *demi-monde*, not that there is any pretence that these places are more amusing than the theatres, &c., but there is that feeling, so charming to many ladies of the present day, that they are doing something that is out of the way and almost wrong. There is the same fascination in going to these places that there is in reading. French novels of more than doubtful morality. Let it but be known that there is a book out that is hardly decent, and the rush for it is immense among our young married ladies, and even among some of the elder spinsters. Indeed, not to have read any book that is more indecent than usual is to be out of the fashion. The young married women's star first came into the ascendant when certain ladies were taken up by society for their looks alone, and not for the position they held; these were the rage for a time, and to be friends with them, and to copy them in many ways, was the ambition of many who, though not prepared to go the lengths that these did not object to be classed in the same category.

Fashion must be obeyed, and it is the fashion to have "cavaliers dangling at their skirts, and though they would perhaps blush to own it, they put themselves in the position of being stigmatised as unfaithful to their husbands. To evince a decided preference for their husbands over other men is antiquated and out of date; and, if a real affection exists in the present phase of society, great care must be taken to hide it absolutely, except when the young couple are quite alone. It would be absurd, of course, to say that all women are alike, and that none of them are sensible and good wives, who accept the flattery of men at what it is worth; but there is still this lowering tendency in society of the present day, and there are many nice young married women who get their heads turned by the attention they receive. Even if they do not in their downward career lay themselves open to anything worse at any rate they set the tongue of scandal wagging at their expense, and what may be but foolishness, is looked upon as worse by the world. They have great influence now; let them use it in the right way to keep up the tone of society, to keep men in their proper places, and not to encourage that fastness, which verges on vulgarity, in either conversation or actions, for men very soon discover with what ladies they may take liberties.—*Saturday Review.*

LITERARY CURIOSITIES.

The current number of the *Publishers' Circular*, in giving an account of the publising house of Rivington, describes a few of the curious old documents stored in the archives of the establishments at Waterloo Place. The organ of the publishing trade says that these parchments, in many ways, show the strength of the union which existed between the *literati* of the time and the old house. On the 9th of May 1720, Charlotte, Countess of Warwick ("Cha. Warwick"), assigns to Thomas Tickle, his executors, administrators, and assigns, "for valuable considerations," *all Mr. Addison's works.* Here is a receipt from that most erudite controversialist, the great Bentley:—"May 23, 1732. Received of Mr Jacob Tonson, one hundred guineas and twelve copies of my edition of Milton's Paradise Lost, which is in full for the first impression of it published Christmas last. I say received by me Ri. Bentley." Perhaps the most interesting document in all the collection is Lintot's copy of the original agreement for the publication of Pope's translation of the "Iliad," and Lintot's copy of the original agreement for Pope's "Odyssey." There are also two agreements with Pope for the edition of Shakespeare, concerning which there was a wide and warm difference of opinion.

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SIR GEORGE TREVELYAN AT GLASGOW.

Sir George Trevelyan, the Liberal candidate for Bridgeton, Glasgow, addressed the electors on July 29, Bridgeton. There was an immense crowd. Sir George said Mr. Ashley was there yesterday and had stated that Sir George Trevelyan's opinions and his own were "much of a muchness," but he (Sir George) had spoken in such a way that they could not pin him to his opinions so that he would hold to his pledges when he went into the House of Commons. Mr. Ashley must have been keeping strange company before he said anything of the sort. He ought to have known that he (Sir George) was not one of those people who required to be pinned down to his opinions. It had rather been this way to originate opinions and bring other people round to them. There were

MILITARY SINECURES

called honorary colonelcies, and £140,000, a year used to be given away for doing nothing. He had the strongest opinion against these payments, and he brought the world round to his opinion and saved the country £140,000 a year. He did not require Mr. Ashley to pin him to that. Now, what other question did Mr. Ashley want to pin him to? He was for religious equality in England, Scotland, and Wales, and when he was a young man he resigned office because he thought the Government under which he served was doing something against religious equality. He would tell them this—that he should not be in Parliament many years, and probably not many months, before he should take as active a part as possible in abolishing the outrageous iniquity of an established and endowed English Church in Wales. He was also for letting the people regulate the liquor traffic, which they understood better than any other class of the community. Again, he thought all landed proprietors ought to be deprived of the great privilege which they now possessed of paying so very light duties on succeeding to their inheritance. He thought they ought to pay exactly the same as if they succeeded to the inheritance of so much money. Well, now, Mr. Ashley said, "Yes, that is all very well, but I am a Liberal too." Yes; but he was also a Tory, who supported a Tory Government. That was the difference between Mr. Ashley and himself. What was the use of being in favour of those measures if the Government which he supported would have none of them? What was the use of saying he was in favour of the

ABOLITION OF FAGGOT VOTING,

if the doctrine was laid down by the Liberal Unionists that they could not support anything which the Tory Government could not accept? Did they think that the Conservative Government would accept the abolition of faggot voting? Why, if faggot voting were abolished in half the counties of England, not a single supporter of Lord Salisbury or Mr. Chamberlain would have any chance, and in the other half of the counties he would have a very poor chance indeed. (Cheers.) In the year 1882 a bill was brought in which really was directed against crime. He was not going to discuss anything in this bill except one clause: that was a clause against associations. Those associations were carefully defined in the bill as associations for committing crime and promoting crime—that was to say, the bill was directed against associations like those of the Invincibles at Dublin. But the present Government had brought in a measure against illegal associations for making it difficult to maintain order in Ireland. Under their bill any member of the National League, because he belonged to the National League, might be sent to prison with

HARD LABOUR FOR SIX MONTHS,

and they knew what sort of offences it was necessary to commit in this country before such a punishment was inflicted. So that now that this bill had passed, the Irish Government, advised by Orange Ministers, had the liberty, the comfort, and health of every single representative of the majority of Ireland absolutely at its mercy, (Cries of "It is not true," and "It is true.") That was the bill which Mr. Ashley said was devised only for the suppression of absolute crime. (A note was at this stage handed up to Sir George Trevelyan.) After a pause he said he had received the following question: "Will Sir George, if returned, bring in or support a bill that may be brought into the House to the effect that every candidate for Parliamentary honours must be an elector of the division for which he stands?" He thought that would be one of the most unfortunate bills that could possibly be introduced, as it would limit the choice of public men to a degree that would be quite lamentable. Sir George proceeded to read another question which had been handed to him, as follows—'Are the charges of *United Ireland* true that were made against you? If not is it manly to ally yourself with those who have such an opinion of you; the charges being that you are mean, unscrupulous, malignant, and imbelice." The reading of the question was followed by laughter and cries of "Don't answer." Sir Geo. Trevely and said: My answer is this, that if you elect me as member you will very soon find out whether I am unscrupulous and imbecile. Sir George said the Bridgeton contest was like no other by election which had taken place in his time, because great and mighty were the issues—issues which were great with the peace, happiness, and the tranquillity of Ireland, and with the future of the Liberal party, to which they were all devoted. He was a Liberal of old standing, who could not accept Mr. Gladstone's Irish bills in the the shape in which they were presented to Parliament. Though he did vote against Mr. Gladstone's measure then he did not go and join a special Liberal association. He remained a Liberal, and continued to be President of a Liberal Association near his home. He had injured no man who was a Liberal, and he claimed to be a Liberal who had voted for once against his party, and who intended to abide the consequences. Now Bridgeton was told by a gentleman who had come from London, that by his voting for once against a bill brought in by a Liberal Government on a matter of detail, he had bound himself, as the gentleman referred to had bound himself to support henceforth

TORIES AT THE POLLING-BOOTHS

and in the lobbies of the House of Commons. Well, the theory which had been set up was one absolutely unknown in British politics, or in the politics of any other country. Mr. Chamberlain would stick to this dictum, "You are to give no vote which will shake the Government," and Mr. Ashley if they sent him to Parliament would also stick to it, but he (Sir George) would not. (Cheers.) Continuing, Sir George Trevelyan said if they returned him to Parliament he would make it the business of what remained of his life to see that every citizen in this country who was a householder should have one vote and that no citizen householder should have more. In the districts around London, such as Middlesex and Surrey, it was impossible for Liberalism to raise its head because 2,000 or 3,000 Tories came down from London and voted for property. Who won the election at Hornsey? Not the people who had property in the division but the people who had property in the middle of the City of London. He saw that the Tory member who had just been returned for the City London said it was a set off against other elections, stating that Mr. Gladstone might delude a few of the agriculturists, but when he came to that intelligent constituency where was he? Sir George said "Where would he be in the City of London if the inhabitants only of the City of London had to vote in the City of London. Elections were turned by a majority of persons who lived within 25 miles of the City of London and were made liverymen of the various companies in order that by their Tory vote they might swamp the Liberal votes of the residents. There were nine university seats, which were the merest forms of plural votes, and everyone, with one exception went to the Tories. Surely there must be very strong personal feelings in order to induce men to refuse the generous offer of their own party and enter into an alliance with the party that was not their own. The course upon which the Liberal Unionists and Conservatives had entered was a hopless course, that could have no good whatever. If the Round Table Conference had succeeded and the Liberal party had united upon the question of the government of Ireland there would have been no need for a Crimes Bill. (Cheers.)

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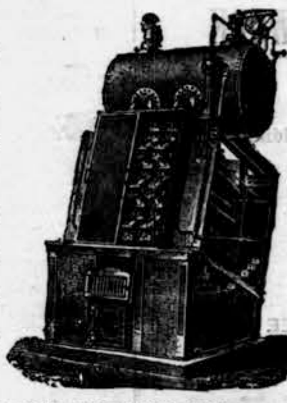

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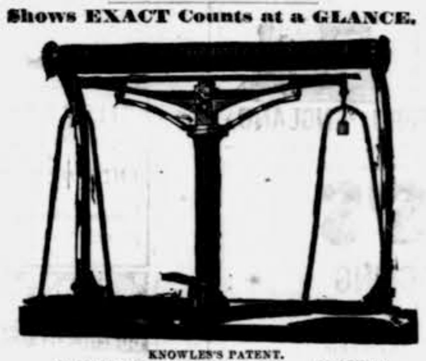

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10 ,,	24/	18/6	18/
12 ,,	25/	19/6	19/
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16 ,,	26/	20/6	20/

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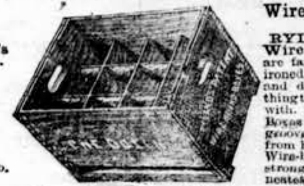

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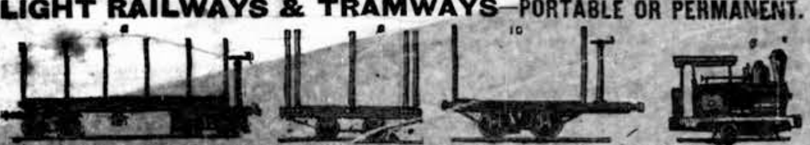

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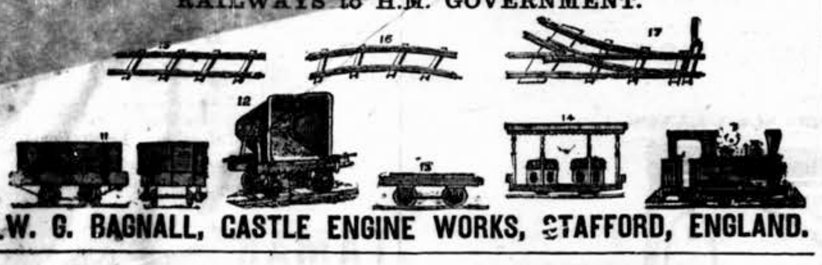

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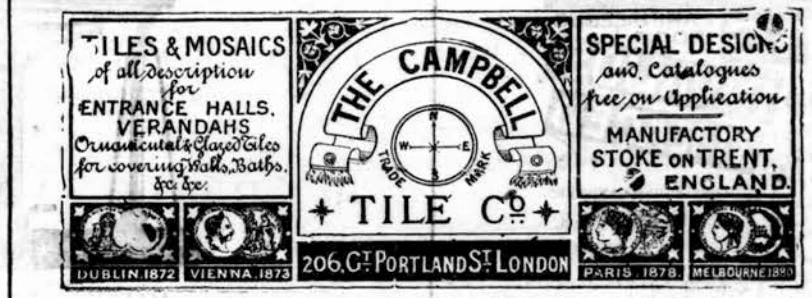

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or Pearl Dentifrice, a white powder composed of the most recherché ingredients of the Oriental herbal, and warranted free from any gritty or deleterious ingredients; it whitens and preserves the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, eradicates scurvy, strengthens the gums, and gives a pleasing fragrance to the breath, while its antiseptic and anti-scorbutic properties exercise a highly beneficial influence on the teeth and gums. All Dentists allow that neither washes or pastes can possibly be as efficacious for polishing the teeth and preventing decay as a pure and non-gritty tooth powder: such ROWLANDS' ODONTO has always proved itself.

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In The English High Court of Judicature.

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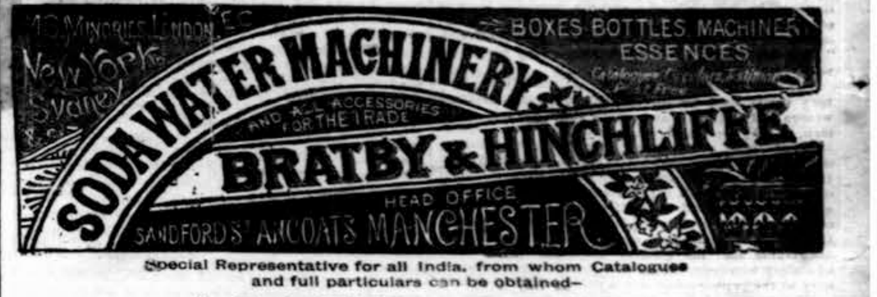

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MADE BY THIS SYSTEM, AMMONIA WILL ABSTRACT NEARLY SIX TIMES AS MUCH HEAT AS ETHER UNDER SIMILAR CONDITIONS.

NO AIR PUMPS! NO VAPOR PUMPS!! NO BRINE PUMPS!!!

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Clears the Blood from all impure matter
From whatever cause arising.

As this mixture is pleasant to the taste, and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give a trial to test its value.

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